

# THE AMERICAN

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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# THE AMERICAN.

VOL. XXI.—No. 534.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1890.

PRICE, 6 CENTS

## DELAMATER MEANS QUAY.

### THE CANDIDATE.

For Governor of Pennsylvania, GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

### THE PLATFORM.

"For the chairman of our National Committee, M. S. Quay, we feel a lasting sense of gratitude for his matchless services in the last Presidential campaign. As a citizen, a member of the General Assembly, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, under two successive administrations, as State Treasurer by the overwhelming suffrage of his fellow-citizens, and as Senator of the United States, *he has won and retains our respect and confidence.*"

### REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE prospect for a Republican majority in the next House of Representatives is reported good by two usually well informed correspondents at Washington, whose statements we publish elsewhere, but on the other hand the best forecast which the Philadelphia *Press* finds itself able to make shows a Democratic majority of 6. And this latter estimate, as it is based upon the expectation that the next delegation from Pennsylvania will stand, as now, (21 Republicans; 7 Democrats), appears to be not wanting in sanguine quality.

The fact is that the next House of Representatives, as we have heretofore candidly said, is more likely to be Democratic than Republican, and we shall be rejoiced if in the losses we do not include such men of character and leadership as Mr. McKinley and Mr. Lodge. Their presence in the House is of value to the country: the defeat of either would be a national loss.

The loss of the House, now, will be alleged by the Free Traders to be due to the passage of the new Tariff act. Of course, this is not the fact. In all probability not a single district will change against the Republicans on the Tariff issue. So far as there is any real public feeling in regard to the new law, outside of the circle of importers and Free Trade theorists, it supports the Protective policy, and is glad to see the measure passed and put into operation. The country is satisfied with the work of Congress on that subject, and whatever clamor may be raised to the contrary is superficial and unimportant.

THE weakness of the Republicans lies in other directions. One explanation which includes all is simply that the *morale* of the party, this year, is not up to the mark of 1888. And when we reflect that even then the Republican majority in the House was but 3, (as finally whittled down by sundry Democratic devices), it can easily be seen that no depreciation of force and vigor on that side was endurable. The loss of *morale* is due largely to the mistakes of President Harrison, to his weighting his Administration with politicians who will not permit him, in spirit and in truth, to keep the pledges he made before the election. Quayism has overloaded the Republican craft, and while it has demoralized the work in most of the executive departments, it has attached a measure of suspicion to legislation, also. Add to this, then, that the administration of the National Committee, by Mr. Quay, has been almost solely to the end of carrying his own point in Pennsylvania, and that funds which should have been (honestly and rightly) applied elsewhere have been drawn here, and diverted from their legitimate purposes in the Congressional districts to the improper uses of the Delamater struggle, and we begin to see why the effort to carry the next House of Representatives has been weakened, demoralized, and distracted from beginning to end. The scandals of the nominations in Pennsylvania: the failures to nominate at all, in several districts, by the ordinary processes, are chargeable to Quayism. With a hopeful, earnest, and conscience-

clean organization, a party which truly followed the flag of Abraham Lincoln, and not that of debased Boss-ism, none of these districts would have been in danger, even now that the Tariff is not an immediate and pressing question.

SUNDAY calculations and estimates in reference to the vote on Tuesday, in Pennsylvania, have been given out, but there is in all of them a serious element of uncertainty as to the extent of the Republican break from Delamater. There is no doubt that this is large; there is every evidence that it will be great enough to wipe out the majority which Governor Beaver had (42,851) in 1886; the question remains whether Mr. Pattison is to be elected by a moderate majority,—say 20,000,—or one much larger.

It is an open secret that the reports made by the Republican (Quay) county workers to their headquarters, a fortnight ago, showed, when footed up, the loss of the State to Delamater by 10,000 to 15,000, and it was this adverse margin which it was hoped to overcome by the more demonstrative canvass which was then begun, accompanied by the lavish use of money. This week, the New York *World* has published a tabulation of estimates obtained piece-meal from the Republican (Quay) county chairmen throughout the State, and it, like the one furnished the headquarters, shows the election of Mr. Pattison by 12,000. There is no doubt that this is as good a showing as could be made by Mr. Quay's workers, and it is subject to a large discount for its desire to make success appear within the bounds of possibility, and for its lack of real knowledge how great the Republican landslide is. The "machine" workers are this year out of touch with the people, and do not know their purposes.

THE comparison of the vote will be made with that of the last Governor's election, 1886, when General Beaver had (as mentioned above) 42,851 majority. Toward making up this Philadelphia contributed in 1886, 25,865, Allegheny 6,811, Butler 474, Chester 3,597, Delaware 2,376, Indiana 2,117, Lawrence 1,747, McKean 892, Mercer 818, and Warren 1,045,—making in the ten counties (46,742) a little more than the whole of Governor Beaver's majority. As the case now stands in these counties it would be rash to say that they alone will not lose substantially all of that majority. Allegheny county is likely to give a majority for Pattison; so also are Butler, Mercer, McKean, and Warren, and even Chester is in doubt. If these counties give but a few thousands on that side, it doubtless will fully set off all that will be given for Delamater by any of the others. And the revolt against Quayism is nearly or quite as serious in many other counties of the State besides these ten,—in some of them fully as great as anywhere excepting perhaps in Allegheny and Chester.

As we have already said, the only point to be judged is the extent of the landslide. One thing is to be noted: that all the known changes have been one way. Practically, nobody has left Mr. Pattison to go over to the Quay line. Here and there such a departure has been heralded, at long intervals, but the whole number is absolutely insignificant; whereas lists of the Independent Republicans have been given in all parts of the State, and in many localities are great enough to indicate not merely a revolt but a complete and overwhelming revolution.

MR. PATTISON has illustrated most effectively this week the strength of a candidate who has a clean record in life and public service. Several newspapers devoted to the Quay cause,—including at least one which owes a better service to the community,—published a particularly discreditable and extremely absurd attack on Mr. Pattison, charging him with direct corruption, in his

approval of the South Pennsylvania railroad charter, and accompanying railroad measures, during his service as Governor. A number of details were given, and many more insinuated. Mr. Pattison met it by at once making complaint of criminal libel, having the editors arrested, and appearing in his own behalf for the prosecution, and offering himself for cross-examination. The attack was so wanton, it was so entirely without foundation, and evidence of its falseness was so easily supplied, that the whole fabric, which had evidently been depended upon to offset the effect of the disclosures in the other direction, fell into a pitiful collapse at the first moment of testing, and the advantage to Mr. Pattison cannot but be of great value. The contrast between his course and that of Mr. Delamater is an object lesson which the simplest voter can understand.

As we predicted in the beginning, no Republican of national reputation has come into Pennsylvania to fight Mr. Quay's battle. Mr. Ingalls was drawn to Pittsburg, but explicitly declared he had nothing to say on State politics, and administered a dig at the same time to those who bargained for the betrayal of the Elections bill. Mr. Reed came to Philadelphia, and spoke on national subjects. Mr. Sherman has been to Pittsburg, and though he came very near overstepping the line at one point, confined himself very rigidly to the Tariff. Finally the most persistent efforts have been made to get Mr. Blaine into the State to save Quayism, and at the last moment it is announced that he will come here to speak. What does Mr. Blaine propose to say? Will he ally himself with the now lost cause of the Quay "machine"? We presume not.

AN incident at a Quay-Delamater meeting in this city, last week, when Mr. Philip C. Garrett was speaking, serves to point the necessity, the imperative need, that citizens who comprehend the moral requirements of the present situation in Pennsylvania should give their votes without fail in such ways as to preserve the State's honor. Mr. Garrett was apparently desirous,—and naturally so,—of separating Mr. Delamater from Mr. Quay, and he demanded of his audience: "For whom do you vote on election day? For Senator Quay?" whereupon he was answered "Yes!" "Yes!" and there were cheers, thenceforth, throughout the meeting, for Mr. Quay.

The plain lesson of this is that many men have surrendered their citizenship to "machine" control. They have become, in politics, completely *unhesitating*. They have not stopped to consider, and they will not, the relation which Mr. Quay bears to the affairs of the Commonwealth and the Nation. At Mr. Garrett's implied challenge they flung him back in a moment their plaudits of the Boss who is at the head of their "machine," without stopping to consider, or caring to know, how he stood when measured by any reasonable standard of public morals.

It is against the infidelity of such men to the fabric of good government that citizens who comprehend the moral obligations they are under must courageously defend the Commonwealth.

THE New York importers have found a mare's nest in the omission of a clause of the Tariff which relates to the duties on Tobacco. On this they base a claim that the bill as it passed Congress is not that signed by the President, and that therefore it is invalid throughout. This is about equal to the old superstition that the misspelling of a word in an indictment suffices to save the life of a criminal tried under it. If these gentlemen had taken the trouble to consult any lawyer experienced in the practice of the higher courts, they would have known that it is not permitted to go behind the record of legislative and executive action to ascertain that forms have been complied with and no oversights have been made. Even in our own State, where the Constitution lays down the requirements in the passage of a law with the greatest strictness, it has been found impossible to get the courts to enter upon an investigation as to the compliance of the Legislature and the Executive with these constitutional provisions.

The courts accept the official record of the law as published, and refuse to go one step back of it. If they did, they would introduce an element of uncertainty into the determination of legal rights which no community could endure. And this has been the unvarying rule in our national practice. It is rare enough that a large measure of legislation is not defaced in some respect by the badly hurried engrossing clerks. Thus, one Tariff bill, by the substitution of a comma for a hyphen, admitted both fruit and trees of all kinds free of duty, when the evident intention was to admit only fruit-trees. Yet nobody alleged that this vitiated the whole Tariff.

Mr. Bayne, who was one of the Conference Committee, declares that the clause on whose omission the contention is based, was not in the bill as reported from that committee to Congress, and therefore was no part of the law as Congress passed it. He admits that by some oversight its omission was not mentioned in the body of the Committee's report; and to this circumstance may be ascribed the supposition that it was overlooked in engrossing the bill. At any rate the importers will have hard work to prove that the bill as signed by the President differs in this respect from that passed by Congress, even if the courts should break down all precedents for their benefit and enter upon such questions.

One importing firm has resolved to go still farther and impugn the validity of the Customs Administration bill on the ground that it was not legally passed, the quorum for that purpose being obtained by counting as present members of the House who had refused to answer to their names. If only these foreign firms and their New York agents could turn all the laws of the United States upside down by such devices, what a delightful country this would be—for them.

THE Free Trade newspapers still continue the outcry about the rise in prices because of the Tariff, thus grinding the axe of the New York importers who have over-stocked their market. Their statements in many respects are contradicted by the advertisements in other parts of their own sheets; and a large number of both manufacturers and dealers in goods on which the duties have been raised, have come forward to declare that there will be no increase at all. One Boston grocery store calculates that the McKinley bill means a reduction of prices amounting to \$150,000 a year to its customers alone. Meanwhile from all parts of the country come assurances of an improvement in business, extension of operations, rise in wages, increase in orders, and the like. Within two years those who have been deceived by the Free Trade predictions of disaster and a lowered scale of living, will be wondering what was the fault found in the new Tariff law. This our friends foresee, and the eagerness with which they abuse the law before it has had a trial of its effect on our industrial system, shows they are aware that this is their last and only chance to make political capital out of it.

One of their latest grievances is that European manufacturers are coming over to establish works in America, so as "to get their share of the profits made under Protection." They are welcome to come. Their coming means more employment for American labor at American rates of pay. It means European capital applied to the development of our resources, and an increasing demand for the products of mine, farm, and fisheries. In Kentucky an English firm contemplates setting up a great iron works at Lexington, and probably many of the iron-masters now visiting this country have been observing the openings for similar enterprises. A great French firm engaged in the manufacture of fine woolens expects to invest two millions in a big factory on our side of the Atlantic, and is considering whether to select Philadelphia or Providence for the site. These are but the first drops of the shower.

THE marked fall in the price of silver excites doubt as to the character of the rise which followed the passage of the new Silver law. That now appears to have been the outcome of speculative

movements rather than a normal advance through the increase of demand at our mints. And the fall has come all the sooner because our silver producers counted so confidently on a rise that they held their stocks over for months before the law was passed, instead of allowing them to seek the London market as usual. The rise which did ensue had the effect not only of stopping exports of silver to Europe, but of causing considerable imports of the metal, so that at this time the stock on hand in New York is exceptionally large. Nor is likely to be diminished rapidly, as silver mining has been stimulated by the passage of the law; and the amount now to be dealt with is much in excess of what was taken as the basis of calculations when the bill was under discussion.

It is impossible to escape the conclusion that silver is an international commodity, and that nothing short of an international agreement for its remonetization will effect its restoration to its old position. And the more willingness we show to assume the burden of sustaining the price unassisted, the farther we put off the day of its restoration final.

WE presume the glass manufacturers read the text of the new law for the suppression of Trusts before they organized their big combine to control the disposal of their product, and that they had good advice as to its application to their case. To an outsider it looks as though they were running their heads against that wall with more vigor than prudence, although they proclaim that theirs is "not a Trust in the ordinary sense," but only an arrangement to reduce the expenses of putting their glass on the market. All the Pittsburg makers of glass and most of those in the West are in the new combination; and they all assure the public that "this is not a Trust," and that it is not meant to put up prices, but to "protect the interests of the manufacturers," and to "prevent prices falling disastrously low." All this, however, might have been accomplished without the organization of an "American Glass Company" as the sole and exclusive agency for the sale of the glass made by the firms thus combined. An agreement to adjust prices at a level fair to both producers and consumers would have our sympathies; but the organization of a great glass-trading firm has a suspicious look, and we think it comes within the terms of the rather drastic law enacted by the present Congress.

Thus far the only attempt to enforce that law is that made in a suit against the coal men of eastern Tennessee, who are accused of making such a combination to keep up prices as it forbids, and thus are liable to be forbidden to send their coal across State lines.

PITTSBURG has derived such extraordinary benefits from its supply of natural gas that the prospect of a diminished supply, if not of its exhaustion, is a severe blow to its interests. The Philadelphia Company, which has the chief control of the supply, has now refused to continue supplying furnaces and rolling mills, and also announces that it will have to raise the price to housekeepers who employ it for cooking. The representatives of the Company avoid any admission that the gas is running short, and declare that their new step has been taken because the iron-makers pay so much less for their supply that they cannot afford to continue it, in view of the rapidly increasing demand for household use. They try to justify the advance in price by alleging their large expenses in the extension of their system during the past summer. As they have not been making a greater enlargement than usual, and as each extension of their pipe-system brings them a proportionally great increase of customers, we are obliged to assume that there are other reasons for the advance, and that in fact they have less gas to dispose of. From several parts of the city come complaints of a very insufficient flow of gas, so that several neighborhoods had to fall back upon wood for heating and cooking. It is generally admitted that the day of the industrial use of natural gas is about over, so that Pittsburg will no longer enjoy great advantages over other iron and glass centers in the price and quality

of its fuel. Already many establishments have begun arranging for the consumption of coal or gas made from it.

THE New York State authorities have notified the Sugar Trust that they do not consent to any of the devices by which it has been trying to evade the force of the adverse decision of the Superior Court, and that they must take steps for the appointment of receivers for each of the companies which united to organize the trust. The first plan submitted to the Attorney General of the State was the organization of a new corporation under the general laws of the State, which might take over the property held by the Trust both within the State and elsewhere. This seemed feasible under the laws of New York, but it was prescribed that the amount of capital should correspond exactly to that actually paid up by the stockholders of the old companies. This would have suited the New Yorkers exactly, as they had been obliged to allow the New England refineries a share in the organization much in excess of their paid-up capital in order to induce them to join it. But the New Englanders refused to accede to any such plan, and as the Attorney-General would not consent to the injection of this "water" into the stock of the new concern, the plan fell to the ground. The next plan was to organize under the laws of New Jersey; but the Attorney-General refused to assent to the transfer of the control of New York corporations to a foreign corporation of any kind. He has to protect the interests not only of the stock-holders, but of the holders of the certificates issued by the trust, and sold like any other securities. These have tangled up the question of the final settlement, and it now looks as though the New York refineries would have to be responsible for the whole volume of these, as the law cannot reach corporations outside the State.

PROFESSOR THURSTON of Cornell contributes to the New York *Tribune* an admirable article on "The Age of Iron," which shows that while the quality of the Political Economy taught at Ithaca is far from being what it ought to be, there are some men in its faculty who are not led away by Free Trade theories. The professor thinks the attention Mr. Cleveland fixed upon the issue between Free Trade and Protection has been entirely beneficial to the cause of national industry. It led the thoughtful element of the voting population to appreciate the benefits the Tariff has secured us, and to understand as never before the injury which would result from its overthrow by theorists. By a diagram exhibiting the total of the production of iron since 1840 in Great Britain, Germany, and America, he illustrates the great gain we have made in the production and use of that fundamental metal, whose consumption furnishes the most trustworthy gauge of national prosperity. It shows that up to the War our progress was quite slow in comparison with that of our chief rival, both averages moving on a straight line, but the British line ascending much more rapidly. The Protective Tariff converted the line into a curve in our case, and its rapidly ascending sweep has overcome our former deficiency, until it has crossed that of Great Britain and placed us in the front rank of iron-producing countries. The comparison would have been still more favorable if consumption had been compared instead of production.

German production also moved on a curve for a while, but in the Tariff revision of 1879 "the preponderant influence of the professors" resulted in having the duty reduced for the sake of securing "cheap raw materials." As a consequence the curve has become a straight line, and Germany is not likely to take a place beside either England or America. Prof. Thurston infers that the American people "are the most prosperous people on the globe; that they are increasing in wealth, in comfort, in power, in safety, and independence, faster than any other nation in the world; that they are where it only depends upon themselves, through wise and prudent and safe legislation, to make their independence and safety permanent."

THE business of the new Secretary of Agriculture has been enlarged by the transfer of the Weather Bureau from the War Department to his. This will be a gain in so far as it will make the service more popular to young scientific men, who would not object to serving for a year or two in the Bureau, but who do not wish to be put on the footing of raw recruits for the army, and to be ordered around by West Point graduates no older than themselves, and no more endowed with claims to social respect.

It also may lead to a better discharge of the duties of the Bureau. Certainly the public confidence in the predictions it makes has not grown with the passage of the years, although, as is shown by the figures in the annual report of the Chief Signal Officer, the percentage of correctness has slightly advanced. One weakness possibly has been due to the retirement of the gentleman who did the scientific work of the Bureau, when he was refused the promotion to which he was fairly entitled. Also much has been due to the stiffness with which the calculations of coming weather have adhered to the meteorological theories of the late Prof. Loomis of Yale, to the exclusion of light cast upon the subject by other authorities, notably Mr. Blasius. Meteorology is a science still in its initial stages, as the elements on which its calculations depend are still but slightly mastered. Its suffers (as Political Economy has suffered) from the assumption that many questions are closed, which in truth have never been adequately discussed.

SECRETARY NOBLE, to whom the Mayor of New York appealed from the refusal of the Census Bureau to order a re-count of the population of that city, has given his decision upon the matter in a paper which is very strongly adverse to the claim. He repeats the statement that no evidence has been presented which really impeaches the correctness of the Government count, as the alleged supervision of the work of the police by a clerk of the Census Bureau amounted to no more than his attendance at the Mayor's office for a part of the time, and getting from the clerks there the statement of the figures reported by the police. And he declines to admit that the evidence that New York contained more people in October than were counted in June, is proof that they were there in June; and insists on the unfairness which would attend a recount of that city in the more favorable time of year, while others had to abide by the June enumeration.

Mr. Noble points out a way in which the New York enumeration may be amended from the police returns, if it require it. If the Mayor will place his lists in the charge of the Bureau, they will be compared with those reported by the Government's enumerators, and where new names are reported inquiry may be made as to the presence of these people in the City and at that place of residence in June. This certainly is stretching the law and also equity for the benefit of New York. There is good reason to believe that the style in which the newspapers of that city discussed the Census for months before it was taken had the effect of leading many of its people to evade being counted at all. We do not see that they are entitled to have this fault atoned at public expense. At any rate, if this favor is to be conceded to one city it must be to others. Mayor Fitler proposes to make a municipal recount of Philadelphia; and if he finds names of persons who were resident in Philadelphia in June, but were not obtained by Mr. Porter's enumerators, they also should be added to the count. But we do not expect to gain an additional Congressman by this process, as is the ambition of New York.

THE Ohio Legislature has been in extra session, having been called together to rectify the mischief done by the creation of a Democratic Board of Public Improvements for the city of Cincinnati. The Board was invested with control of the revenues of the city, and Governor Campbell satisfied himself that several of its members were using their power to the plunder of the city treasury. Taking the higher view of party expediency, that it is wisest for a party to discipline its own wrong-doers, he called the Legislature together for that express purpose. But the lower

view of expediency prevailed with most of his party friends, and at one time it seemed that he would accomplish nothing but the appointment of a white-washing committee of investigation. Finally a combination of honest Democrats with the Republicans prevailed, and a bill was passed which turns the present Board out of office, and authorizes the Mayor of the city, (a Republican), to appoint another with an equal representation of both parties. On the whole this result must be pronounced highly creditable to both parties, and especially to Governor Campbell; but it should teach him to scan more closely measures which seek to secure advantages to his own party without any adequate security to the public interest. He not only assented to the creation of the old Board, but strongly advocated it.

WE cannot withhold our respect from Southern Democrats like Governor Gordon of Georgia and Senator Vance of North Carolina, who have withstood the extreme demands of the Farmers' Alliance, although we recognize their own responsibility for the reaction towards governmental paternalism, which those demands embody. Senator Hampton, on the other hand, seems to have decided to sacrifice his principles to the maintenance of "a white man's government" in South Carolina. He announces his purpose to vote for the Tillman ticket, and urges his friends to do likewise. His arrival in the State was looked to as likely to bring the dissensions within the party to an end. He has failed signally to do that. The Straightout Democrats have put their ticket in the field, and declare that they invite the support of men of every race and every party to its support. And the Republican State Committee have responded by calling upon their party to vote for it, while running their own candidates for Congress in such districts as they have any prospect of carrying. It seems not improbable that the votes of Republicans will come nearer to being counted than at any time since 1876.

ALTHOUGH the Anti-Lottery law was not a partisan measure, and its passage was greeted with canon-firing and other signs of joy in a Democratic State, several of the opposition newspapers have begun to lavish abuse on it, with reference to the treatment of the *Volksfreund* newspaper of Cincinnati, which persisted in trying to use the mails after the law had gone into effect, although it still-published Lottery advertisements. It is said that the Cincinnati postmaster, acting under the authority conferred by the law, seized and destroyed an edition of the paper without giving the publisher any hearing. This is just such a misrepresentation as was involved in calling the National Elections bill a Force bill. The post office authorities have no authority over a copy of the *Volksfreund* until its publisher presents it within the post office for mailing. Then if it be found to contain Lottery advertisements it is seized and destroyed, just as a Bank will seize and destroy a forged note, without the smallest reference to the feelings of the man who presents it for redemption. The law declares that mail-matter ceases to belong to the person mailing it, from the moment anything passes into the custody of the post-office, there would be no propriety in calling on the publisher to explain himself or carry away his paper. As the law stands the papers could not be returned, as no mail matter can be; and also they could not be forwarded under the new law. What then is to be done with them but to destroy them? Yet our contemporaries talk of the transaction as the seizure of the property of the publisher.

NEW ORLEANS is always an excitable city, and just at present there is much need of firmness in its rulers. The brutal murder of the Chief of Police by the agents of a secret society of Italians called the Mafia, has produced a degree of indignation which would need but little to convert it into a bloody outbreak upon all the residents of that nationality, many of whom probably have themselves been sufferers at the hands of this very organization. Such societies were the natural result of the age-long repression of the Italian people by despotic rulers, chiefly foreigners. The

harm done by tyrants is not at once effaced by their overthrow. For thirty years the Italian Government has been laboring to extirpate these lawless organizations, and to make life and property as secure in Italy as in northern Europe. It is its comparative success that has led to the emigration of many of these scoundrels to our own country, and has caused the establishment of a secret reign of terror over our Italian citizens. Chief Hennessy was on the tracks of the leaders of the organization, and it is said that he was warned that unless he desisted he would be killed, and that similar notice has been sent to Mayor Shakespeare, who has been very active in trying to detect and punish the persons responsible for the assassination. It remains to be seen whether Louisiana justice will be equal to the task thus imposed on it, as Pennsylvania was to the detection and punishment of similar crimes in Schuylkill county, not many years ago.

THE situation in Great Britain has fresh light cast on it by the Eccles election. Eccles is a district of South Lancashire, and is a suburb of Manchester. As Cobden long ago complained, the cotton-spinning and mining interests of Lancashire, after climbing to wealth by the help of Liberal legislation, furnished a large supply of Tories. Eccles was carried by the Tories at the last election, as were nearly all the adjacent constituencies. Coming just at this time, the election was taken as a test of the effect on English opinion of the proceedings at Tipperary; and this subject was pushed to the front by the speakers of both sides, the Tories trying to make capital out of the flight of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon to France. But the effect was the reverse of what they had expected. The sturdy Lancashire man did not like to hear of men running from justice such as is administered at Tipperary by Mr. Balfour's "removables." The whole proceeding in that historic town was too much for the stomach of the Eccles voters; and the Tories have plain warning that if this is the best they can do in the way of pacifying Ireland, they had better give up the job.

And just this is the impression produced on foreign observers. Especially those nationalities whose methods of government have been subjected to English criticism, are now remarking what a fine flavor of Radetzky and King Bomba there is about Mr. Balfour's management of Irish affairs. Mouravieff, a Russian official at Odessa, reminds the correspondent of a London daily of the resemblance of England's treatment of Ireland to that which Poland received after the insurrection of 1863, and which aroused the disgust and indignation of every right-thinking and justice-loving Russian at the time. But that was a generation ago. "Even then," he said, "the lash of a Cossack whip was less hurtful than the bludgeons, batons, and bayonets of your Irish constabulary. Bad and lamentable as our irresponsible Mouravieff's suppressive treatment of the Poles was, yet there existed at the time some cause which we Russians entirely fail to see now exist in Ireland. Yours is a country of free institutions and equal liberty. We have always looked upon it as such heretofore, but your present method of ruling Irishmen is a disillusion to a large section of liberal and patriotic Russians, who have watched, admired, and envied your ever-expanding freedom and independence."

GENERAL BOOTH of the Salvation Army has come to impress himself on the English imagination by the evident mastery of the methods of social organization. The Army has been nothing but a failure in the United States, in spite of the efforts of its leaders to shout it into notice in all our leading cities. But its very vulgarity has given it a hold upon the neglected and Churchless masses of Great Britain, and even to some extent on the Continent and in India. In his dealing with these people the "General" has been impressed with the need of doing something to elevate their temporal condition to at least the level of freedom from hunger and nakedness. In this he shows himself quite the man of our age. John Wesley had a constituency not less miserable but he cared only for their spiritual welfare and their health, compiling in the latter behalf a book of popular medicine whose,

prescriptions, if they had faithfully followed them, would have exterminated his followers from the face of the earth. But Socialism is "in the air," and everybody is Darwinian enough to believe that a wholesome environment is needed for the development of wholesome character. So the head of the Salvation Army wants to colonize the wretched city slums, under a triple system. First, he would have a city colony with humble forms of employment such as wood-cutting and sack-sewing for the unemployed, and this he would support partly by contributions of the surplus and waste of the well-off. Then he would establish a big country colony and employ it at pig-keeping, brush-making, and the like. Lastly he would have a colony in South Africa, to which he would draft the surplus of the other two.

We are not impressed by the practical character of the proposal. Colonies of the kind suggested have been tried in Holland and other countries with but slight success. Nothing is gained by drafting into a separate community those who have failed to get on under existing conditions. Every foreign colony that has been made out of such materials has been a failure. Oglethorpe's experiment at colonizing Georgia with the poor of London was a very striking instance. What is really needed is closer and more helpful relations between the successful and the unsuccessful, and until our Christianity becomes equal to that we have not solved the social problem. And how soon will it?

THE observance of the ninetieth birth-day of General Von Moltke by the young German Emperor and his subjects is probably all the more impressive by way of contrast to what an ungrateful and unmanageable Chancellor has earned from the same imperial master. But the old hero deserves all he gets. He is a soldier who hates war and looks for its abolition by the advance of science with hearty gratification. He is a patriot who has given all his powers to the unification and defense of his country, and that with a modesty which adorns him. And he is a sound Protectionist, who believes in Germany taking care of her own workmen and building up her industries. The only censure he ever received was from the Free Traders of Dantzig, who complained of his votes in the Reichstag as inimical to the interests of that city, which had made him its representative. He survived it.

THE agitation continues in Cuba for such action by Spain as will secure to that island, in good time, the advantage of the reciprocity arrangements in sugar and other articles now offered by the legislation of the United States. It is obvious enough that we have set forces in motion which if wisely dealt with must result in a great gain to the exterior trade of the country,—and this not to the injury, but the advantage, of home production.

#### FINANCIAL REVIEW.

##### NEW YORK.

THERE has been little to encourage the bulls in the late movements of the stock market. Last week's rally promised well, and some talk began to be heard of the bottom having been reached, but another set-back was given to the forward movement of prices by a recurrence of violent movements in Sugar stock, which seems bound to furnish the street with no end of surprises. It is so rapid in its fluctuations that while one is writing one thing of it, it may be doing something entirely different. When it broke badly at the close of last week the general market appeared to be but slightly affected, but no sooner did the activity in this stock slacken than other stocks fell. It seemed as if the small support they had been receiving had been broken up by the disorder caused by the violent fluctuations in Sugar. The bear party paid special attention to the granger stocks, and to Louisville and Nashville, knowing that these securities were largely held abroad, where the markets were in a state of partial collapse. They also made a lively attack on Union Pacific, creating something like consternation among the crowd of small holders of it. Mr. Gould gets the credit of inspiring the selling of this stock, and the simultaneous appearance in the press of western despatches of the most bearish character about the property and its management looks very much like his style of operation. The ostensible reason for the decline in the stock is the attitude of the eastern connections of the road, which have given notice of the abrogation on Novem-

ber 1st, of all pro-rating agreements with it. The matter is a little mysterious. Exactly what were the causes of this action Wall street is left in the dark about. The Northwest alliance is said to be at the bottom of the affair, and undoubtedly with truth; but that alliance has been running for a long time now. Why, then, this sudden outbreak of hostility?

The Northwest Company appears to be the only one of the Granger group of roads which is doing well as compared with last year. Its September statement of gross earnings was surprisingly good, and the net for the month is said to be just as favorable. In explanation it is stated the company has refused to take business except such as was offered at remunerative rates. If it could do as well as it appears to have done by so simple a policy, the managers of competing roads must be guilty of criminal blindness for not adopting a like policy. But the explanation is really too simple. It is incredible that the western railroad managers should refuse to make as large earnings for their roads as the Northwest makes, if nothing more were required for it than to decide what was a paying rate and decline all business below it. The St. Paul, running side by side with the Northwest, is reporting decreasing gross earnings, and its net must certainly be the same. The C. B. & Q. made a bad August statement, and the September statement made this week is very little better. Expenses eat up profits, and make the net smaller than last year. The Rock Island is not supposed to be doing any better. Why don't they agree upon rates and maintain them? is asked. But apparently the Northwest Company does not need agreements. If what is claimed be true, it is a rate-making power unto itself, and profits largely in consequence. It is suggested that it gets an extra amount of business by its exclusive alliance with the Union Pacific. Some say that arrangement is proving a jug-handled affair, all the benefit being to the Northwest. It certainly was brought about by people who while they were powerful in Union Pacific were also known to have heavy interests in Northwest. There is talk that the present fight against the Union Pacific will result in breaking up the alliance, but this is much doubted. The contract between the two companies runs for fifty years. The complicated situation in the West is supposed to be the subject of the meeting of railroad magnates out there, who desired not only to be on the ground personally, but to get far enough away to consult without interference.

The transfer of certain large blocks of Reading stock to Mr. Twombly has given rise to much wild talk about the Vanderbilts going into Reading again, about resumption of work on the South Pennsylvania, etc., etc. There is possibly another and much simpler explanation. A well-known Philadelphia capitalist owned the Reading stock which has been sold. He was also largely engaged in other schemes, principally connected with gas properties. Plans in respect to some of these, which if they had been successfully carried out would have relieved him of a large lot of securities for cash, miscarried unexpectedly at the last moment. Following this came the period of tight money and falling prices in the stock market, and it soon became a question of what to sell. The firm of H. B. Hollins & Co. in this city is well known to be interested with this Philadelphia capitalist in various enterprises, and the Vanderbilt people are its clients. The probability is that Hollins & Co. sought a customer for the block of Reading stock, and found him in Mr. Twombly. The stock was sold in bulk, and doubtless at a price satisfactory to the purchaser at least. Such a transaction would involve no change of attitude by the Vanderbilts towards the Pennsylvania Company, nor anything of the kind. Mr. Twombly probably saw his way to making a profit on his purchase, and the Philadelphia capitalist was doubtless satisfied to find such a purchaser. It is a bull point on Reading, first, because it removes a menacing block of shares; and secondly, because it enlists new and stronger influences in favor of making a good market for the stock.

The speculation in silver has become active again. The bull party in it, which originally gave it the start which carried the price up to 121, sold out and the quotations continued to drop and drop until this week the price got down to 104. At this figure there was large buying, and signs that a new bull pool was at work. It is very much doubted, however, whether the price can get up as high as before, this year at least, for it was found that the supply of the metal in the market seemed to suffer no appreciable diminution by the Government's purchases. There is no diminution now, and London has much disappointed expectations, since the Indian demand fell below the usual figure in consequence mainly of the crop shortage there. The number of certificates issued in this city against silver deposited is found now to be a little deceptive. Silver speculators are taking the metal to their own banks and borrowing on it until they sell to the Government. In this way the "visible supply," as represented by the number of certificates reported to the Stock Exchange, is made to appear the less.

#### THE ISSUE SIMPLE.

**T**HE issue presented to the people of Pennsylvania, at the election for Governor now close at hand, is singularly simple. It is not often, indeed, that a political question is so unembarrassed by considerations other than the chief one.

It is agreed that Mr. Delamater stands upon, and represents the platform adopted in the Convention that nominated him. He, of course, does not deny this: on the contrary he affirms it. He therefore is the candidate of the declaration embodied in the platform that the people of Pennsylvania yield their "respect and confidence" to Mr. Matthew S. Quay! The Convention made this declaration as an essential part of its work: it was intended to have it placed, first of all, at the head of the series of resolutions, —as, indeed, it should have been, its substance and significance overshadowing everything else.

Mr. Delamater therefore stands as the candidate of an endorsement of Mr. Quay. If he should be elected, it would signify that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania respect and confide in Mr. Quay. A vote for him is a vote to that effect.

This would be fatal, certainly, to the most honorable and most clean candidate. It would make the candidacy of the best Republican in the State "impossible." How much worse is it, then, for Mr. Delamater, who is involved, personally, in political discredit, and who is known to have been nominated against the judgment, and against the preferences, of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by the force of Mr. Quay's control of the party "machine"? Mr. Delamater stands on the resolution lauding Mr. Quay: he stands there, also, as Mr. Quay's agent, bound to him by every tie of political association and personal obligation.

The issue, then, is completely simple. Do the people of Pennsylvania render to Mr. Quay their "respect" and their "confidence"? Do they desire to so declare? Do they wish to testify it by electing to the Governorship of the State the candidate whom he has forced upon them? Do they desire that the office of Governor shall be administered, for the next four years, by his agent? Do they desire to push him forward upon the attention of the country as one whom they respect and confide in, and to whom, therefore, the nation should in like manner give its respect and its confidence?

It would be less easy to meet this issue squarely if the candidate who must be chosen if Mr. Delamater be rejected were unworthy of the popular support. But this is not the case. Mr. Pattison is a clean and upright man. Serving the public for nearly a decade, he has served, it is admitted, with honor. Impelled by the intensest desire to assail him, his opponents could find no open joint in his armor of personal and official integrity. Thus the issue remains simple: Mr. Pattison as the alternative candidate deters no one who believes it his duty to reject Mr. Delamater as the candidate of Mr. Quay.

#### THE BURDEN ON THE FREE VOTER.

**I**T must have been apparent, long before this, to every one who regards at all the processes by which our government is created and renewed, that there are many electors who cannot, or at least believe they cannot, use their ballot with entire independence. The community is full of voters who are, or who think themselves, under some sort of compulsion. The classes of those who are afraid to freely express their conscience and judgment in their ballot would make a long list. The place-holders and the place-seekers are themselves legion, and few of these are freemen. For the one who has office, there are twenty who seek it. For the one who has succeeded there are a score struggling for success. One man is at the head of the line of promotion,—but the line itself reaches far backward: the man who failed of his nomination or his appointment this year, is sure he will make it next year, if he do not leave his place in the long "queue" of expectants.

These, alone, we say, make a great army of voters who are

not free. But there are many others. There are employed people, who fear their employers. There are tradesmen who think of the opinions of their customers. There are professional men who are concerned lest they should displease clients. In Pennsylvania, it is true, the ballot may be folded, but it is also true that it is marked and numbered.

These facts are obvious enough. Any one who scans the lists of his neighbors, even of those who are open to conviction, who regard the public interest as higher than party advantage, and who are capable of forming their own judgment upon a given case, sees to his dismay that there is a minority only whom he can expect to stand out, even at a crisis. The majority are bound, in one way or another. If they are not under duress themselves they are concerned for some one who is. They must follow the party flag, no matter who carries it. They must keep in line, no matter which way the column moves. They must "vote the ticket," no matter what sort of candidates are upon it.

Good government, then, appeals to the minority, who to a quick conscience and a clear sight, add what the majority have not, a free hand. It asks of them that when they see the public interest imperilled they will defend it fearlessly. It asks that they will give to the community aid which they only are able to give, and for want of which it must suffer.

We apply these truths of American politics to the present situation, of course. We apply them to the body of independent men who desire on Tuesday to vote first "for the honor of Pennsylvania." The burden is on them. It is they whose fidelity to principle is to save the Commonwealth. They are free to use their ballots as they think right. They are under no coercion. If they have an ambition, it does not lie along the way on which the political machine marshals its submissive followers. If they are concerned for the government, it is for its integrity, its efficiency, and its good name, and not for the personal advantage to be gained by its despoilment. To them the public offices are truly public trusts, and the public treasures are sacred to the public uses.

Upon such men, we repeat, the burden rests. It falls upon them, anew, year after year. Fatiguing as it may seem to the languid patriot, Liberty is bought with no other price than Eternal Vigilance. The crisis in human affairs is perpetually present: it simply changes its form. At one time, it comes in the shape of preserving Freedom for mankind, at another of maintaining the unity of the Nation, at another of establishing equal rights before the law, at another of preventing reckless and hurtful finance, at another of maintaining the industrial welfare of the people, at another of securing a pure ballot, and at another of preventing the government from being made a corrupt system of "spoils." All these issues have been presented,—some of them must be met, again and again, hereafter. The duty of brave action will be demanded in years to come, as it has been demanded in those past, and as it is now demanded.

No issue could more imperatively call upon the Free Voter than this in Pennsylvania, this year. As we have elsewhere said, it is simple and plain. It is stripped of every circumstance and condition that might complicate or confuse it. The independent citizen may deliver his stroke without a hesitating thought, feeling sure that his whole strength is well bestowed. Whether he regards chiefly the duty of defeating a corrupt and dishonored system of party management, or that of condemning an undenied series of public malfeasances, or that of preventing the further dishonor and despoilment of the State, or that of rebuking the Boss system of nominating candidates in defiance of the people's preferences, or that of selecting for high office a clean and well-tried man in preference to one who does not boldly meet the most serious accusations,—in any case, or in all of the cases, his course is plain. He imperils nothing in any other direction by the performance of the simple and imperative duty which now lies before him.

And to the Free Voter, therefore, we leave the case.

#### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE POST-OFFICE.

THE Committee of Investigation of the Civil Service Reform League has made its third report, dealing this time with the Post-Office department. The high commendation the Committee bestowed on the administration of the Patent Office is evidence enough, if any were needed, of the spirit of fairness which has controlled their proceedings, and especially that they are animated by no hostility to the Administration and its heads of departments. Four, indeed, of its five members voted for the election of Mr. Harrison, although probably none of them is satisfied with the way in which he and his Cabinet have observed the pledges given before the election.

The first discovery the Committee made was the unreadiness of the gentlemen in control of the Post-Office department to give them information of any kind. Even what is constantly reported to the newspapers was described to them as confidential, until they reminded Mr. Wanamaker and his subordinates of its being so reported. Then the fact that it was so published was made a reason for taking no trouble about placing it before the Committee. Finally the Postmaster-General made an offer of information on condition that criticisms made in the organ of the League should be retracted in advance of any knowledge on which to base the retraction. The correspondence was transmitted to the President, and elicited from his private secretary a simple acknowledgment of its receipt.

Being debarred from the facilities for investigation which the other departments so promptly furnished, the Committee proceeded to do what was possible in the way of ascertaining the extent and the character of the removals from office, which have been the talk of the nation ever since Mr. Wanamaker entered upon office. They find in Mr. Wanamaker's report for 1889 a curious exhibit of the eagerness with which any pretense has been used to disguise removals for merely partisan ends. Thus 119 offices were vacated by their becoming "presidential offices," as though the step of an officer into a higher grade called for the dismissal of a man who had been administering it faithfully. Again 22 "had an average service of nearly four years," and therefore were treated as though they had reached the limit of service fixed by law, although their commissions had not expired; while 23 were sent about their business simply because their terms were up. Of 55 it is said that they were displaced "on report of inspectors" and others, while 36 were sent adrift "to secure a better service," without any such adverse reports being had. In this case the intuition of the department sufficed without any official investigation.

"Resignations" figured largely in the returns, and the Committee show a proper desire to ascertain just what this term stands for in the proceedings of the Department. They found that their investigations were much hampered by an intimation from Mr. Clarkson to the effect that incumbents had better not take the trouble to reply to any but official inquiries. But they received 143 answers from postmaster who had resigned, and found that in 48 cases this formula was equivalent to removal for partisan reasons, as they were requested by the Congressman of the district, or some other dispenser of patronage, to send in their papers at once. It would be interesting to know how many of the remaining 95 resignations were sent in in anticipation of such a request, and how many were really voluntary. A long continuance of the abuse of removals has bred a habit in our postmasters of stepping out quietly, rather than wait to be turned out. Under an effective reform of the Civil Service, the number of "resignations" would be reduced to the minimum.

Further light on "resignations" is cast by the letters from former and present postmasters, which the Committee append to their report. In several instances it is found that voluntary and prompt withdrawal of the old incumbent was obtained by the offer to purchase his fixtures. As they knew that Mr. Clarkson had their names on the proscription-lists, they thought it best to make what they could of the situation. In a few instances the letters

from Republican Congressmen are given, and the public will get more amusement from reading them than their authors will get from having them published. Mr. Dolliver writes to thank a Democrat for "the promptness with which he had decided to lay down the cares of an office on the change of Administration."

The whole report is a shameful exhibit of the manner in which a great department of the Government is managed on the most demoralizing and selfish principles, and of the hypocrisies which have grown up around that mismanagement in deference to the growing disgust of the American people with these abuses. It will be a painful revelation to those who expected from the present Postmaster-General a thorough reform of these abuses; and the number was not small who did expect that. But they were not of those who knew under what auspices he entered Mr. Harrison's Cabinet, and how completely he was bound to work the will of the worst machine manager of our politics.

#### AS TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

**I**F any Republican who has his eyes open believes it will promote the future success of the Republican party to continue Mr. Matthew S. Quay in control of its organization, let him by all means vote on Tuesday next for Mr. George Wallace Delamater. His ballot will be logically bestowed, and **THE AMERICAN** will not annoy him even with a protest.

For **THE AMERICAN** prefers the continued supremacy of that policy which is the consistent outcome of Republican principles. It draws its public purposes and aspirations from the same sources as those which Abraham Lincoln drew upon and to which his genius and his life added,—the sources which, since Lincoln's day, every other upright and sincere Republican leader has regarded and respected. It has fallen to our duty to support decidedly Garfield against Hancock, and Blaine and Harrison against Cleveland. We have fought in the fight for Protection at all times, and under all circumstances. We have insisted on the duty of the Nation to educate its citizens and to protect them. We have taken the declarations of the national conventions in good faith, when they have demanded not only reform of existing abuses, but a manly perseverance toward still better methods. In brief, **THE AMERICAN**, while in no sense a party organ, has found its principles expressed, and in general its measures proposed, by Republicans.

This being the fact, we need not hesitate to say that our opposition to that system of political evil which Mr. Quay embodies is in the interest of the Republican party, as an agency to secure the principles and measures which we prefer. In our judgment the Republican party cannot be successfully led by exposed evil-doers. That it can be successful, even temporarily, when directed by men of low principles we doubt, since the taint of such control is sure to cause demoralization, but when their character is made known to the world, is proclaimed on every side, and displayed on every news-stand, and is denied nowhere, it appears to us as a monstrous fatuousness which would take measures deliberately in conventions, in public discussion, and at the polls, to fasten the control of such men more firmly upon the party. To our mind it is plain that the future success of the Republican organization is possible only by its cutting itself loose, now, without hesitation, and without compromise, from a management so fatally and so absolutely discredited as that of Mr. Quay. We shall not insult American citizenship by suggesting that any other party in our politics could venture to accept him and his known agents as its leaders and officials, but it appears to us beyond the challenge of any intelligent mind that the Republican party cannot. If it lay within the bounds of possibility,—and we are glad to think it does not,—for Mr. Delamater to compass an election on Tuesday next, in the face of the people's opposition, it would make a dark prospect indeed for the maintenance of the Republican organization in control of the Nation's affairs. Such a vote in the State of Pennsylvania, under the circumstances now exist-

ing, would be a funeral knell for a party which has professed and has believed itself to be maintaining a high and an honest standard of public action.

Things might have been very different. But they were not made different. Republicans who prefer to vote their own ticket without change have been forced into the present strait by Mr. Quay himself. His private schemes, interests, and complications have been the cause from which has resulted the party's present perils. All sorts of people have cried out to him that he was recklessly running the ship upon the rocks, but he has held the helm without change.

It is therefore for every real Republican to wash his hands of Quayism, now and here. He is not responsible for the necessity of throwing overboard men who have steered so shamefully, but he would be responsible if he aided and abetted the loss of the ship herself by continuing such unworthy captains in control. It will serve the cause of good government to keep at the polls the serious assurances made before the convention. It will be every way to the advantage of Republicanism to remember the simple truth that he serves his party best who serves his country best.

#### DAHOMEY.<sup>1</sup>

**K**OTONOU, the place which was at once the cause and the principal scene of the quarrel which is now going on between the French and the King of Dahomey, lies on the coast of the latter country between the English colonies of Accra and Lagos, and consists of a small European settlement on the beach, and a native village, situated a little distance from the shore. It owes what little importance it possesses to the fact that the French have within the last few years been attempting to make it the port of Porto Novo—a town, over which they formerly exercised a protectorate, but which is now made a dependency—lying on the banks of a lagoon of the same name about fifteen miles inland from Kotonou. A narrow lagoon, running parallel to, and at no great distance from, the coast line, connects Porto Novo with Lagos and thence with the sea; but, as goods passing that way are liable to English customs, the French determined to have a port of their own in Kotonou. Porto Novo has communication with Kotonou by a system of lagoons, the last of which runs down to the coast at Kotonou, but is cut off from the sea by a narrow bank of sand.

The country of Dahomey for some distance inland is made up to a large extent of marshes and lagoons, a natural feature to be accounted for by the fact that the present coast line is fifty miles farther south than the original one. In the course of years the heavy rollers from the Atlantic have thrown up a succession of sandbanks, which have driven the sea farther and farther south. At one time it was supposed that the greater portion of this area was covered by two vast lagoons, the name of the western one being the "Avon Waters" and of the eastern one the "Denham Waters." More careful exploration has considerably reduced their size, and the Denham Waters—so called after Commander Denham R.N., who surveyed them in 1846—in the dry season cover an area of little more than thirteen square miles. In the wet season, however, they extend a great deal farther, and with creeks and tributary rivers penetrate almost to the capital, Abomey, a distance of seventy miles. In fact, when entered from the narrow lagoon of Kotonou, the Denham Waters have the appearance, in the rainy season, of a large inland sea, no land being visible towards the north.

Lake Denham has some very curious villages built on piles, or rather stakes, which Commander Denham named—on account of the slender character of the supports—"the cities of the sticks." The villages are to be seen at intervals round the lake, and some of them actually in the middle of it. As the depth is seldom more than a fathom and a half or two fathoms, and over a large area only three or four feet, their position in the centre is not so remarkable as would at first appear. Each house is reached by a ladder leading to a narrow staging, which subtends the side on which the entrance is made. The door itself is barely three feet high, so that it is not easy to pass through it. Once within, if more persons than one move about at the same time, so unstable are the foundations that the dwelling sways violently to and fro, and is in danger of capsizing altogether. The inhabitants of the villages are of a low type, driven to this precarious mode of living by fear of the surrounding tribes, and gaining a scanty subsistence on the fish they catch in the lake.

Throughout the extent of the coast of Dahomey—thirty-five

<sup>1</sup> From the *Nineteenth Century*, for October.

miles in length—the lagoons and rivers find only two exits into the sea : one at Lagos, and the other at Great Popo. This causes the level of the inland waterways to be practically unaffected by the tides, which on this coast vary only a few feet in height. Occasionally, after very heavy rains, the bank which separates the lagoon from the sea at Kotonou breaks down, and is the cause of considerable inconvenience. The level of the Denham Waters sinks at once ; navigation, even in shallow canoes, becomes extremely difficult ; and villages which before were on the margin of the lake suddenly find themselves some two or three miles from it. The occurrence is especially a misfortune for Kotonou, as, apart from the interruption of traffic on the lagoons, the freshwater fish which are washed down from the lake attract a large number of sharks, which, as soon as the supply decreases, return with renewed gusto to their feast of human flesh.

As there is no fodder fit for horses in the marshy country of which Dahomey chiefly consists, the only method of traveling—other than by water—is in hammock. For this purpose six to twelve natives (according to the distance to be covered) are required, so as to allow of frequent relief. Two bearers at a time carry the hammock-pole on their heads. A trot is kept up incessantly, whether on slippery mud or yielding sand, the bearers relieving each other at very short intervals, without altering the pace. When a river has to be crossed, if the water is up to their necks, all the bearers mass together and carry their charge clear of the water on their upraised hands. If it is too deep to wade, a temporary raft is made, behind which they swim, and propel it to the opposite shore. The bearers will sing during the whole journey, and at the end of a hard day's work, instead of retiring to rest, will sit up dancing and singing into the early hours of the morning, as though they had undergone no exertion whatever. The motion of the hammock is at first disagreeable, but one soon gets accustomed to it, and even to enjoy it. In fact, a French traveler in Dahomey, who has had a large experience of it, declares that he prefers it to any mode of locomotion in practice in Europe. Like many habits and customs acquired in Africa, hammock-traveling seems to seize upon the imagination of the exhausted European, and to occupy it to the exclusion of all other methods, however acceptable they may formerly have been.

The kingdom of Dahomey—owing, no doubt, to its healthier position on high ground beyond the marshy district of the coastline—grew in size and power, and in 1724 the fourth king of the dynasty began a series of conquests by attacking and overthrowing the King of Ardrah and annexing his territory. This career of victory, maintained by his successors, culminated in the reign of the present king's grandfather, Gezo, who occupied the throne from 1818 to 1858, and raised the power of Dahomey to its greatest height, even succeeding in making Ashantee, its most powerful rival, pay tribute. The prosperity of the Dahomans at this time was in reality due to the slave trade, in the pursuit of which they purposely provoked the neighboring countries to fight them, their only term for war being significantly "a man-hunting expedition." It was King Gezo who reorganized and brought into prominence the Amazonian force, to whose prowess he attributed all his successes.

Gezo was succeeded by his son Gelélé, who died as recently as December, 1889. His principal exploit was the capture of the Egba town of Ishagga, in 1862; but all attempts on Abbeokuta were repulsed with loss, and with the abolition of the slave trade the prosperity of the kingdom began to decline. This decadence is also attributed to depopulation owing to the large proportion of unmarried women. One-fourth of the female infants are married only to the fetish, while the remainder are at the absolute disposal of the king. From these he selects the most promising for the Amazonian force, which is supposed to number between 3,000 and 4,000. As the Amazons are strictly celibate, this represents, at the rate of four children each, a loss of some 14,000 in the population.

Although horses thrive very well in the high country near Abomey, and are owned by most of the officers in both the ordinary army and the Amazonian force, they are not used in war, but only make their appearance in great state pageants. The saddles are merely gaily colored cloths, on which, in exact contrariety to the European custom, the Amazons ride astride, while the men sit in sidesaddle fashion. Both sexes are lifted on and off by attendants, who accompany them, leading the animal—which is never allowed to go above a walk—and steady them in their precarious position. Even the king cuts but a poor figure on horseback, hugging as he does a tall groom round the neck, while another supports him by putting his arm round his waist, and a score more crowd round in sufficient numbers to carry him, horse, and all, should the necessity arise. The rider himself wears an anxious and preoccupied look, which he is seldom able to banish till once more restored to *terra firma*. With so little equestrian aptitude, one is not surprised to learn that the late king, having on one occasion purchased a silk handkerchief with a representation of the

Derby depicted on it, sent for an Englishman to expound the strange scene, asking whether men really ever dared to ride at such a perilous pace, and by what wonderful means they managed to maintain their seat upon the horse.

In battle array the Amazons occupy the centre, and the men soldiers the two wings. The Dahoman method of warfare is one of surprise, the king, in order to prevent the secret oozing out, telling no one the town against which he is leading them. The strictest silence is maintained, and great distances are traveled with marvelous expedition. The attack is always made in the early hours of the morning, the Dahomans using their firearms as little as possible, the object being to capture, not to kill. Of the captives, the men grace the following customs, when some are executed and others reprieved and made slaves ; the women become attendants in the quarters of the Amazons.

It may seem curious that even at the height of their power the kings of Dahomey never attempted an exclusive occupation of any of the towns on the coast line. They contented themselves with reserving the right of embarkation for their goods, and the power to collect the port dues. The reason for this abstinence is a tradition handed down to them, forbidding the people of Dahomey from having anything to do with the sea. The injunction may have originated in the wisdom of the founder of the kingdom, who understood how injurious to the martial spirit of the country would be contact with European civilization and the peaceful influences of commerce. But whatever may have given rise to it, the kings of Dahomey have always respected the tradition. They have tolerated the protectorate of the Portuguese at Whydah, the French at Porto Novo, and the Germans at Great Popo, merely retaining representatives at these towns to collect the tolls and customs. But they have consistently opposed themselves to any total annexation of these ports by a European power, and it was a want of recognition of this fact by France which gave rise to the present trouble.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

HAVING created (according to the judgment of those of its readers who chose to express an opinion) an American Academy of forty "immortal" men writers, the *Critic* of New York, has been laid under the necessity of holding an election for women writers who are entitled to a corresponding distinction. The number to be elected was fixed, however, at twenty, half the number of the men being estimated as exhausting the list of the really "immortelle." The *Critic* suggested the names of about one hundred and forty who might be regarded as eligible to be voted for, and from these its readers, (a few only, as the highest vote polled for any one is under 300), have now made a choice. The score of writers whom they esteem "the truest representatives of what is best in cultivated American womanhood,"—a rather high-flown description, it would seem, but perhaps as good a formula as could be made,—are the following. They are given in the order of the number of the votes they received, Mrs. Stowe heading the list with 268, and Mrs. Teufel ending it, with 84 :

Harriet Beecher Stowe, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Mary N. Murfree ("Charles Egbert Craddock"), Julia Ward Howe, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Sarah Orne Jewett, Mary Mapes Dodge, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Edith M. Thomas, Margaret Deland, Adeline D. T. Whitney, Celia Thaxter, Amelia E. Barr, Lucy Larcom, Rose Terry Cooke, Mary Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton"), Harriet Prescott Spofford, Louise Chandler Moulton, Mary E. Wilkins, Blanche Willis Howard Teufel.

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IT would be invidious, and perhaps imprudent, to deny that these are twenty names of conspicuous and talented American women. But that they are the twenty who, above all others, are entitled to immortality in an American Female Academy, can hardly be settled by so small a vote of unauthorized electors. There are other names, undoubtedly, quite as well entitled to places in the high list, and it is scarcely less sure that there are some not on it which would displace others that are. The *Critic* gives a second list of twenty who received the next highest support, and among them we find the names of Margaret J. Preston, Martha J. Lamb, Rebecca Harding Davis, Mrs. Terhune, and Mrs. Piatt, with those, also, of Miss Willard and Mrs. Livermore, who, however they may be appreciated and admired, can hardly be considered "writers" in any strict sense, and who may not therefore be really eligible.

It will be noticed that the score of elected ones is largely composed of writers of fiction. Mrs. Stowe we may count aside, for her special qualities and her well-earned deanship of American literary womanhood. Mrs. Howe must be classed as a poet. Mrs. Mapes Dodge has written both prose and poetry, but is eminent as an editor. "Gail Hamilton" is an essayist. Miss Thomas, Celia Thaxter, and Lucy Larcom are poets chiefly. But this is

but seven altogether, and the other thirteen are fictionists. Some of them, it is true, are among the best in the American list of today, but surely "what is best in cultivated American womanhood" does not run so much as this to stories and novels, does it? Where are all the others? Where are the writers on science, on history, on art? Where are the essayists, the dramatists, the critics? Has justice been done the poets, that so few are put among the elect? Alas, it is to be feared that even the cultivated female readers of so good a journal as the *Critic* are devotees of fiction, and find their chief pleasure in the absorbing novel and the entertaining short story. Mrs. Lamb might ask them to read her excellent history of New York, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer to study architecture with her, but they prefer an easier and more attractive literary walk.

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THE Contemporary Club will open its season of meetings on Tuesday evening, November 11, with a lecture by Dr. W. T. Harris, now U. S. Commissioner of Public Education, on "The Place of Hegel among Philosophers." It need hardly be said how strong Dr. Harris is in his chosen field of Philosophy, and his lecture, it may be assumed in advance, will be full of interest and suggestion. The Club will continue to use the large gallery of the Art Club for its meetings,—a place admirably well adapted in nearly every particular.

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THE Art Club will have at once its second special exhibition of sculpture and oil paintings. There will be an open reception for members and their friends on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, and the exhibition will open to the public on Tuesday, November 4th, and close on Sunday, December 7th, the galleries remaining open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. daily except Sundays; on Sundays from 2 p. m. until dark. (It is proper to mention that the Galleries will not be open to the public on the evenings of November 11 and December 6.)

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THE Methodists of New England have been celebrating the arrival in Boston of Jesse Lee, the first preacher of their communion who labored in that section of the country. Methodism was much longer in taking root on Puritan ground than in the Middle and Southern States. And even now it is more decidedly in the minority in that section than in the country at large. Yet probably nowhere has it had more beneficial effects upon the tone of religious thought, as it found dominant there a degenerate type of Calvinism, which fell very little short of fatalism. It had become as destitute of religious fervor as ever Dutch Arminianism had been, and its theological dryness and narrowness demanded the touch of some fresh impulse from without. That the Methodists supplied, and the influence of their movement lies in far wider fields than their own membership.

To Methodism at large that of New England rendered fine service in keeping the church up to her anti-slavery professions in the years of warfare which began in 1834, and did not cease until the withdrawal of the Southern branch of the church in 1844. The names of Leroy Sunderland, George Storrs, and Orange Pratt are not the best known on the Anti-Slavery roll of honor, but they are those of men who maintained the wrongfulness of what John Wesley called "the sum of all the villainies" in the face of all the ecclesiastical politicians of their time.

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THE final arguments have been made in the Andover Seminary case, and the question raised by the removal of Prof. Smyth from his chair by the Board of Visitors is now in the hands of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. The question really at issue is whether the Professor has departed from the doctrines of the creed prescribed by the founders of the Seminary to such an extent as to invalidate his subscription to it. Should the court decide against him, his chair must be vacated; but the Board of Trustees, who will elect his successor, are entirely in sympathy with his views, and will choose a professor of theology in as much harmony with the Andover doctrines as they can get. This institution of a Board of Visitors, with powers only of censure and removal, is one borrowed from old English practice, and has no other parallel in American usage. It probably was suggested by Dr. John Codman of Dorchester, who had spent his youth among the English Evangelicals, and who was a main hand at introducing the usages of that school into the practice of the orthodox churches of Massachusetts, just as his son, Captain John Codman, is trying to introduce English Free Trade.

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A WRITER in the November *Scribner*, who finds the art of criticism so fine a thing that he regrets its present tendency to formulary, has some very sensible words touching the machine criticism which, occupying a purely mechanical point of view, brings to judgment and often to condemnation work whose main

significance is spiritual. How often do we see a product of noble thought and high inspiration judged by the standard of a mind whose loftiest conception is a syllogism! It may truly be asked: Of what service is a literalness which objects to the lack of unity in Raphael and Tintoretto? Or why must the rules of French unity and German objectivity be applied at all to such creative work as falls clearly beyond their spheres of operation? Mr. Howells may or may not have been right in objecting to Thackeray's habit of "standing around in his scene," but it is certain that the *obiter dicta* of Thackeray, describing the adventures of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley, are much more tolerable than the self-imposed labor of the machine-critic trying to measure inspiration with a tape-line.

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MR. P. G. HAMERTON's letter to *The Nation* concerning the intellectual authority of teachers, contains some statements of fact which are not the less valuable because they are truisms. It is undeniable that all teaching must be founded on authority or it would come to confusion. Mr. Hamerton sees this and appears to think it a thing to be deplored. He says: "The misfortune of the present age is, that while new beliefs are substituting themselves for old ones in the minds of thinking men, it is not yet possible to teach the new beliefs authoritatively, because they are not yet settled and accepted by the community."

It should be remarked, however, that while the new beliefs may be the correct ones, the fact that they find certain adherents does not prove them correct *a fortiori*.

Perhaps further analysis would have satisfied Mr. Hamerton that the power of authority is the great conservative force which keeps society balanced, and prevents the intellectual movement of the time from degenerating into a stampede of people with hobbies.

#### CATTLE-LADEN SHIPS AT ENGLISH PORTS.

LONDON, October 18.

MR. SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, the well-known opponent of deck-loading, who has spent much of his life in promoting the welfare of seamen, is now, with his accustomed vigor, engaged in England upon a crusade, of which something has been heard in the United States. It is his present purpose, by legislative enactment, to bring about the prohibition of live cattle, from any port or place west of the 12th parallel of west longitude from Greenwich, being brought into the United Kingdom, if such are intended to be sold for food. Americans are well aware how much England is indebted to the rich pastures of their country for her meat supply, but they may not generally be so well informed as to the horrors that attend the trade, and the dangers that threaten the seamen who are engaged in it. A New York paper has, indeed (mainly on the initiative of Mr. Plimsoll) appointed a commissioner to study and report upon the question, and public opinion has been awakened by such events as the loss of the *Erin*, which sailed from New York in December, 1889, with 74 men and 527 cattle on board, and has not since been heard of; but the shocking cruelties of the passage can only be known to those who make them, or to those who witness the dreadful condition of cattle-laden ships upon their arrival at English ports. It was the loss of the *Erin* that led Mr. Plimsoll to study the subject, and he immediately set afoot inquiries both in England and the United States, watched the arrival of cattle-laden ships, visited the markets, and soon promoted a measure to prohibit the importation of live cattle altogether, with clauses forbidding the deck-loading of timber in winter, and enabling the Board of Trade to enforce the regulations of Lloyd's Committee in regard to bulkheads and other matters of construction. The owners of cattle-ships being determined to make the most of their carrying capacity, do not often allot to the animals space enough to enable them to lie down. It therefore becomes necessary to keep the poor brutes afoot during the voyage (which sometimes lasts as much as sixteen days) and for this two means are employed—to pack them so closely that they support one another (two feet only are mentioned in many contracts), and by fiercely goading them with bludgeons. One observer quoted by Mr. Plimsoll declared that he saw men several times pour paraffine oil into the ears of the animals, and occasionally their ears were stuffed with hay, which was then fired, while in many instances the tails were snapped in the endeavor to make those regain their feet which had lain down from sheer exhaustion. Death almost surely overtakes the oxen that lie down, for they are trampled upon by their neighbors. Inasmuch as the 'tween-deck floor is below the sea level, it will be understood how foul it becomes with ordure, and how horrible when the ship rolls, and the hatches are battened down in a storm. The cattle upon the main deck are better off, being above the water-level, but they diminish the steadiness of the ship, and this is still more the case with the animals penned on the spar-deck above, which cause the vessel to roll terribly in a heavy seaway. By flimsy erections

thus put up one ship which could have carried 600 cattle comfortably was laden with 1,000; another, whose capacity was 450, conveyed 800; and a third, which could have taken 575, actually had 1,000; but, in such cases, the vessels are encumbered and made most difficult to handle, their seaworthiness is greatly reduced, their crews (as experience has amply proved) are subjected to the greatest danger, and many lives are lost both by actual shipwreck and by men being washed overboard. As to the animals themselves, Mr. Plimsoll quotes from the Liverpool *Mercury* an account of the voyage of a ship from a Virginian port to the Mersey, which met with four days of hurricane weather. "Their bulky bodies, washing to and fro, were dashed against each other, their horns goring whatever they came in contact with, until they became masses of bruised and quivering flesh from which the life at last departed when agony and exhaustion had done their cruel work; among the survivors were many with broken legs and other dreadful injuries, while, during the four days of storm, they had remained untended and unfed, save for masses of hay flung among them from the upper deck." Another writer, referring to a ship that arrived at Deptford, in winter, remarks upon the terrible sufferings of the animals, "which are fairly tortured into frenzy and die by wholesale, while their carcasses often become rotten before it is possible to open the hatches and throw the bodies overboard." A curious thing to note also is this, that in such cases, when the ship being in danger, animals have been thrown overboard, the companies have refused to pay the insurance money because it could not be sworn that the cattle were actually dead at the time.

Such being the horrors of the trade, Mr. Plimsoll is setting himself, not merely to effect improvements in it, but to "reform it altogether,"—to bring it in fact to an end. An immense quantity of refrigerated meat is brought over from America to England, which is mostly of excellent quality, for years ago American breeders gave thousands of pounds even for a single English "Shorthorn," "Hereford," or "Polled Scot" in order to improve their stock, and this meat is now sold over here at very much less than English produce, which also, by its competition, it has contributed to reduce in price. It can, however, be at once recognized by its color and appearance, and by the very different manner in which the American butchers cut and trim the carcasses, which does not equal the exceeding neatness and care exercised in England. American meat is not, therefore, esteemed at its worth in England; but it became apparent to shrewd graziers on one side and unscrupulous meat salesmen on the other, that if the animals were brought over alive and were slaughtered and trimmed in England it would be impossible to distinguish the meat from the finest produce of home pastures. Thus in our markets we have "best Scotch," "English-fed," and "town-killed" beef from American pastures, just as we have "prime Welsh mutton" from the small sheep imported from the Dutch lowlands. In this way, by bringing over live cattle, salesmen here are enabled to reap profit from fraudulent imposition, and doubtless the American grazier shares somehow in the gain.

That a trade characterized by singular cruelty and danger should be countenanced in order to give cover to fraud, seems, very justly, intolerable to Mr. Plimsoll. He has satisfied himself that if meat be properly conveyed, that is to say not "frozen" but "refrigerated," it will not suffer in quality. The chief inspector of the Metropolitan meat market at Smithfield told him that meat so brought over would simply be "well hung" and be more tender for the keeping, having lost none of its quality, "but it's not so nice to look at as the beef of that which is brought over alive." In fact meat is actually kept in the "cold storage" at Smithfield, sometimes for six months when the market becomes over-stocked, and no deterioration is then found in it. For these reasons Mr. Plimsoll would encourage the dead meat trade by suppressing the importation of live cattle, and, if his premises are right, which certainly appears to be the case, it may be hoped that the strong interests of the shipping companies will not avail against him in his energetic crusade.

JOHN LEYLAND.

#### REVIEWS.

**CARDINAL NEWMAN.** By Richard Holt Hutton. Pp. 255. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.  
NEVER since the division of Western Christendom at the Reformation has a convert from either Church to the other maintained himself in the regard of those he left, as did John Henry Newman. Never has a great controversialist "gone to the majority" amid such general expressions of regret as from those he antagonized. This monograph of Mr. Hutton's is one of the many evidences of the hold the dead Cardinal had upon English Protestants. Mr. Hutton was brought up a Unitarian, among the Roscoe set. He came to adopt the creed of the Church of England, and we suppose to join her communion, largely through the

influence of Frederick Maurice; and in his essay on "The Incarnation and Principles of Evidence" he states the reasons which decided him to make the change. We infer from the papers on the two men in Mr. Hutton's "Modern Guides of English Thought in Matters of Faith" that Maurice most impresses him as a great spiritual leader, as a man of insight into eternal truths amounting to a new kind of genius; but that in Newman he reverences the greatest intellect that in our age has been devoted to the discussion and defense of such truths,—the Butler of our age.

This new and fuller discussion of Newman does not owe its existence to the Cardinal's death. Most of it was in readiness for publication when that death occurred. It is chiefly taken up with Newman's career down to his secession from the English Church in 1845, an event which divides his life into two nearly equal parts. The second half occupies but a fourth of the book. Mr. Hutton is not chiefly interested in Newman's polemics against Liberalism, Evangelicalism, and Protestantism, although he gives a very fair account of the transitions in thought and feeling which landed him in the Roman Catholic communion. He is much more occupied with Newman as an apologist for the common truths of all Christian teaching against the unbelief of our own age. He sees him in the atmosphere of that discussion which has occupied so much of his own time as editor of *The Spectator* and as an essayist, and values him as an ally of incomparable literary skill, of great force of intellect, and of exceptional insight into the worth of logical positions affected by current controversy. He finds in this rather than in any opinion he modified in passing from one Church to the other, the nexus which unites Newman's whole life. He sees in him a man of a genius which might have diverted him from this to another field of effort; who yet held fast to the consecration of himself to a great purpose through all changes of ecclesiastical position.

We cannot follow Mr. Hutton through the very interesting picture he gives us of the various stages of Newman's development. We only notice that in his opinion the step taken in 1845 was one of emancipation for Newman's genius,—an estimate from which many will dissent. Certainly he never was the power in the intellectual life of England after that event, which he had been before it. And the famous letter to Bishop Vaughan, in which he criticizes the dominant party in the Roman Catholic Church, seems to confirm the Protestant belief that after the first glow of the convert had died away, he found his position anything but free from trammels. Mr. Hutton makes no reference to the report that he spent years in preparing an English version of the Bible for Roman Catholics, but suspended the work on an intimation from Rome that it was not acceptable to Pope Pius IX.

Of the "Apologia pro Vita Sua" of which Mr. Hutton of course makes constant use, he says that "it has done more to break down the English distrust of Roman Catholics, and to bring about a hearty good fellowship between them and the members of other Churches, than all the rest of the religious literature of our time put together." "No more impressive testimony could have been afforded to the power, sincerity, and simplicity of the great English cardinal's life, than the almost unanimous outburst of admiration and reverence from all the English Churches and all the English sects for the man who had certainly caused the defection of a larger number of cultivated Protestants from their Protestant faith, than any other English writer since the Reformation. Such a phenomenon as this heartfelt English sentiment for a good Roman Catholic would have been impossible a quarter of a century ago; and that it is possible now is due certainly to the direct influence of Cardinal Newman's life and writings."

**THE WRITINGS OF JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.** In Ten Volumes. Literary Essays. Volumes, I., II., III., IV. Pp. 381, 398, 366, 415. \$1.50 per vol. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

In rearranging the works of Mr. Lowell for a new and complete edition, the titles of the volumes which originally embodied his prose have been dropped, and we have now the general one of "Literary Essays," instead of the "My Study Windows," "Among My Books," and "Fireside Travels," with which we had become familiar. The new title is of course more comprehensive, and quite as fit: the several contributions which Mr. Lowell makes to prose literature are mainly essays and criticisms, developing the study of those master minds of the past and present which are best worth our careful attention. Of such character is the chief part of these four volumes: here in the first three are essays on Keats, on Carlyle, on the Tragedies of Swinburne, on Lessing, on Rousseau and the Sentimentalists, on Shakespeare, on Dryden, and on Chaucer, while the fourth is occupied entirely with Pope, Milton, Dante, Spenser, and Wordsworth. The very enumeration of these names shows the scope of Mr. Lowell's critical work, and when we come to look at it closely we see how far and how thoroughly he explores the literary field. "In the four articles on Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dryden, and Pope," says E. P. Whipple, "the whole

field of modern European literature is opened to the reader's view," for not only is the one author considered, but his contemporaries and the circumstances of the age are passed likewise under review. To come from Chaucer's birth to Pope's death is to pass from the dawn of English literature down almost to the threshold of our own time.

In a prefatory note to the first volume Mr. Lowell explains that the greater part of the literary and critical essays was originally written for his lectures at Harvard, and he adds that for this reason some of them contain a larger share of the rhetorical quality than he would have given them had they been designed to reach the mind through the eye rather than the ear. There are some, however, which are reviews of published books, as for example that on Mr. Palfrey's history of New England, ("during the Stuart dynasty"), and perhaps one or two others. Then there are charming essays, not "literary" in the sense of their being critical and analytic, but a part of our literature most truly,—such as "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," "My Garden Acquaintance," and "A Good Word for Winter." Then there are studies of character and life, such as the papers on Josiah Quincy, ("A Great Public Character"), "Emerson the Lecturer," and Thoreau. One of the papers, that on "Witchcraft," is a historical and psychological study, a valuable contribution, (as we are apt to say of many inferior things), to our stock of knowledge on the subject. And finally, some of them, like "A Moosehead Journal," and the leaves from his Italian Journal are threads of narrative of personal experience, upon which are hung a store of witty and wise comment and suggestion, pointing to every subject under the sun worth human attention.

We said witty and wise. In Lowell wit is always more conspicuous than wisdom, though we do not suggest that they are often separated. Mr. Lowell's mind is shrewd, incisive, and always vitalized. He is never dull. In prose, he is at his highest mark on the one hand in his literary critique, and on the other in his delightful intellectual play over such subjects as the "Certain Condescension." For the same reason that in his poetry there is nothing,—and now, we presume, there never will be anything,—so truly vital as the Biglow Papers, so in his prose he is strongest when he is using most the native qualities of his mind, and applying himself to the analysis and illumination of a given theme. Then all his charms of style come into use, and we have scarcely a line without its flash of wit, its play of fancy, its dash of humor, its allusion to old learning, or its suggestion of a new thought. Wisdom is not,—at least not often,—absent from this, certainly, yet, as we have declared, it is the genius of interpretation and analysis, of criticism and illumination, more than the genius of creative power which is his. His word as a critic will always stand high in the canons of American literary art, for he is an artist of the finest native taste and most thorough training.

For the new edition of these works readers will be very thankful. It is, as usual with the book-making of these publishers, produced in admirably good taste, in all particulars. The first volume has a good portrait of Mr. Lowell, the one taken four or five years ago, with which we have become familiar. It shows him older than when he was writing this charming prose, and in his Prefatory Note he makes some allusion to the passage of time, when he says: "I have refrained from modifying what was written by one—I know not whether to say so much older or so much younger than I—but at any rate different in some important respects, and this partly from deference to him, partly from distrust of myself."

**THE HOLIEST OF HOLIES:** Sermons on Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Chapters of John, by Alexander MacLaren, D. D. Pp. xxi. and 279. London : Alexander Shepheard & Co.

The English Baptists have had some very great preachers, Robert Hall standing perhaps the first. In our time Spurgeon and MacLaren stand at the top, and they are personal illustrations of the two tendencies which are struggling for the mastery in the arena of English dissent. Spurgeon is a man of the sixteenth century. He has buried himself in its theology until he has acquired an acquaintance with its literature, its doctrines, and its practical ideas such as is shared by no other man of our time. The great London preacher is not generally classed among the eminent scholars of our day; but his "Commenting and Commentators" and his "Treasury of David" are works which give evidence of a gigantic erudition in a limited field. From this seventeenth century point of view he measures all the forces and movements of our time; and his own brethren have so generally drifted away from his own position, that he finds himself much more at home among the Presbyterians of Scotland than anywhere in England: and somebody has classified him as a "Presbyterian Baptist."

Dr. MacLaren's field of labor is in Manchester, where he is one of the most honored of its clergy, and enjoys the respect of

Churchmen no less than of dissenters. He is a man of the nineteenth century, not of the seventeenth. It is true he is not an iconoclast in any sense; he has taken no part in that doctrinal backsliding which has so offended Spurgeon. But his tone and spirit are always such as to remind you that much has been said and thought in the world since Baxter died, and that an age in which Robertson of Brighton and Maurice lived has its own point of view in spiritual things, and a right to it. His sermons are not marked by either rhetorical display or great originality of thought. But they are characterized by a simplicity which constantly rises into eloquence, by an entire freedom from pulpit conventionalities, and by a warmth born of the heart and its experiences. If we should fix on any especial defect in them, it would be that they are rather feminine than masculine in tone, though by no means so pronouncedly so as much of the most popular preaching.

It is great praise of any preacher to say that he is equal to handling the three chapters of the Fourth Gospel here expanded into sermons. Any one who looks into Hare's "Mission of the Comforter" will see how a few verses of the sixteenth chapter have occupied the deepest thinkers in Christian theology, and the greatest preachers of the churches. Those chapters and the one which follows them are the culmination of the Fourth Gospel; and all who accept it as genuine must regard it as giving us such a disclosure of Christ's inmost thought as we have in no other part of the New Testament. Dr. Sears, following Ernesti, calls it "the Heart of Christ." Of course Dr. MacLaren has not exhausted the wonderful succession of themes it presents. At many points we find him missing what we think worthy of note. But we have not failed to find in each of these discussions thoughts and suggestions which repaid the reading. We are not acquainted with all his published sermons; but these surpass any we have seen of his.

#### A CIGARETTE-MAKER'S ROMANCE. By F. Marion Crawford.

New York : Macmillan & Co.

Mr. Crawford adds very definitely to a reputation already high by this book. We are inclined, indeed, to rate it, next to "Marzio's Crucifix," as the best thing he has done, informed as it is by the truest human sympathy and expressed by the truest literary art. It is in the main a searching and pathetic study of a certain manifestation of mental disorder, but a manifestation which is not harrowing or dreadful despite the pity of it, and which only causes us to love the object of it, just as the heroine of the book does. The romance of the cigarette-maker is her love for this noble but partially demented fellow mortal, and the story of her devotion is touchingly told. These two leading characters are workers in a tobacco manufactory in Munich. Every week the Count, as he is called by his associates, has a recurring delusion that he has just been summoned to take possession of his long diverted title, position, and riches in Russia; as regularly during the night of that constant Tuesday his dream fades away and on the Wednesday he returns to his old work of making cigarettes. But the girl, though she cannot but see he is mad, holds a steady respect for him and belief in him through all. Some meaning, some key, there must be, she argues. And so there is, and we will not disturb the reader's possible enjoyment by indicating the climax further than to say it is complete and masterly.

Apart from its fineness of feeling and strength of characterization, this tale is a real model of construction. It is crowded with material, is full of action and incident, yet the whole movement occupies only a day and a half. There are no digressions and there is next to no analysis; nearly the whole scheme is carried on by the most direct but most difficult of agencies—dialogue. The characters present and elaborate themselves; it is a swift-moving drama, in which the part of the author is but seldom suggested. Yet again, the tale is another marked example of Mr. Crawford's versatility. Here are Russians, Cossacks, and Poles domiciled in a Bavarian city, with localities and individualities as keenly entered into as have been this American writer's other excursions into the life of India, Italy, and Germany. It comes, we must admit, very close to Genius.

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

**M**ISS Edna Dean Proctor is best known, of course, by her poetical work, but she has been an extensive traveler. Her volume "A Russian Journey," published originally in 1872, is now reissued, (Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), with the addition of a "Prelude" in which she reviews some of the opinions which were expressed in the original edition. She wrote then, she says, looking through "the rosy glow" of anticipation caused by the emancipation of the serfs, and she considers now the extent to which that anticipation has been disappointed, and the possibility which yet exists of Russia fulfilling the hopes of its admirers. Her book is made up of vivid and interesting chapters, describing different parts of the great empire, west of the Urals

and south of St. Petersburg, each chapter being introduced by a brief poem. There are a number of illustrations.

"Of all the Aryan races," says Miss Proctor, "the Russian Slavs, with their frankness, their simplicity, their gentle endurance, and yet their force, their imagination, their quick, intense sympathy, their unbounded power of losing themselves in a feeling, an idea; their capacity for self-sacrifice, their pliancy, their mysticism, their ardent faith,—seem to possess most of what we may fancy were the characteristics of the primitive people in the highlands of Asia. Indeed, to their patriarchal bias, their tendency to regard themselves as children and the Czar as a father who wishes them nothing but good, must in a great measure be ascribed to their long submission to despotic rule; for, as between man and man democracy and a sense of brotherhood are strong in their blood. No just estimate of them can be made without considering that, since the dawn of their history, they have been the bulwark of Europe against Asia."

What a preacher is to do, when he has a fashionable church, in a town where the "saloons" flourish, and where a good many people are indisposed to any sort of temperance crusade, is the question which is treated of in Rev. George W. Gallagher's book, "One Man's Struggles." It is the story of Rev. Edward Barnes's experience in the town of Montverd, (in New England, evidently), and is, we are assured, in a brief prefatory note by the author, not only founded on facts, but on "hard, stern facts" at that. It is a lively, entertaining narrative, with some good sketches of character, and not a little humor, and will be interesting, we are sure, to many students of the temperance problem and of the several questions bound up with it. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

"The Taking of Louisburg, 1745," is the subject of a monograph by Mr. Samuel Adams Drake, which Messrs. Lee & Shepard have added to their series of "Decisive Events in American History." Exactly how this was a "decisive" event, of any sort, Mr. Drake, like anyone else who should take up the theme, does not really undertake to show us. It was a bold, energetic, and successful military operation, which had two results: it developed the warlike feeling and experience in New England, and so laid the foundation for a future defiance of the Mother Country; and it compelled France to yield in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle the advantages she had gained in Europe, in order to save her Canadian possessions a few years longer. Mr. Drake has made a very interesting little volume. The narrative is clear and distinct, and there are added valuable notes which give a good understanding of the condition of the time, and the events with which this one was connected.

A very pretty edition of Mr. Lowell's "The Vision of Sir Launfal" is just issued by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is charmingly illustrated, bound, and printed, and will serve well for an inexpensive gift (cloth \$1.50). The illustrations include a frontispiece portrait of Mr. Lowell, reproduced from a crayon made by William Page, in 1842,—the property now of Mrs. Charles F. Briggs, of Brooklyn, the widow of the poet's early friend, (who died in 1877). Besides this there are eight photogravures, illustrating passages in the poem, the designs by E. H. Garrett, the reproduction by A. W. Elson & Co., all of them good, and several of particular merit.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

DAUDET'S "Port Tarascon," concluded in the November *Harper's*, appears immediately in book-form from the house of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and will be brought out simultaneously with its publication in the original in Paris,—the American edition being the translation of Mr. Henry James. One of its chief attractions, undoubtedly, is found in the admirable illustrations by the French artists. They are in the style with which we were made familiar in Daudet's earlier works, and certainly nothing better of the kind has ever been done. As for poor *Tartarin*, he is no longer to furnish entertainment for mankind; we have indeed closed the series of his adventures, for the present volume ends with his death.

Charles Howard Shinn, author of "Mining Camps," and for a number of years editor of the *Overland Monthly*, has been appointed director of agricultural and horticultural stations in California. He is an expert in horticulture.

John Wiley & Sons have in preparation "Memorabilia of Rev. Dr. Cheever and Wife," written in prose and verse.

Professor Crawford Toy of Harvard has written a book entitled "Judaism and Christianity," to be issued in November by Little, Brown & Co. It gives a sketch of the progress of thought from the Old Testament to the New Testament.

The Catholic Publication Society, N. Y., will soon have ready "Anecdotes of Cardinal Newman, told by those who knew him." It will contain a mass of fresh and curious biographical facts.

Mr. Du Maurier's first novel will be, it is said, a story of peculiar psychological interest, connected with the phenomena of dreams.

"The National Cyclopædia of American Biography," in progress under the editorship of Mr. James R. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke"), with James T. White & Co. of New York for publishers, differs from the corresponding work of Messrs. Appleton in confining itself to the United States and disregarding the continent southward. The two resemble each other in the small inserted sketch portraits, which in the later work are to be accompanied by views of the homes of the more notable personages of the present day. The Cyclopædia will make six volumes.

New editions of Dr. Döllinger's "Papstfabeln des Mittelalters" and "Janus" have been prepared for the press in Munich, by Professor Frederich, who is also engaged in writing a biography of Döllinger, which he expects to have ready next year.

The lieutenants of Mr. H. M. Stanley were prohibited by their agreement from publishing any account of their travels until six months after the issue of their leader's book. The term has now almost expired, and it is therefore expected that several books by these companions will appear—some of a highly interesting nature, detailing various aspects of the expedition. Next to the account of Mr. Jephson, under the title of "Emin Pasha, and the Rebellion at the Equator," already announced, the most interest will attach to the "Diary and Letters of the late Major Barttelot," which are being prepared for publication by R. Bentley & Son, London, and in which will be described one of the darkest episodes in connection with the expedition.

The memoirs of Alexandre Dumas are in course of translation into English.

Prof. Cyril Ransome has extracted from Carlyle's "Frederick the Great" the remarkable battle descriptions, and they are to be published in one volume.

The first volume of the National edition of Galileo's works has just appeared at Florence, but unfortunately in a limited edition only printed for private circulation.

A novel idea is being carried out by W. S. Deming, for the placing of libraries in small towns where no public library exists. Each one of several hundred people subscribes \$1 a year and selects any book at that price which he desires to own. All the books selected are then placed in a temporary library, and every subscriber has the privilege of reading each one. At the end of the year the subscribers draw out the books they originally selected, so that the cost for the year's reading is practically nothing. Such a plan has been successfully carried out by Mr. Deming in the West.

The Wilkie Collins memorial, for which something over \$1,500 has been raised, will take the form of a small library of choice fiction, to be presented to the London "People's Palace."

Early in 1861 the late Bishop of Virginia, Rev. Dr. William Meade, published a work entitled "The Bible and the Classics." It had scarcely been issued when the war broke out. In 1884 the Bishop died and his work was almost forgotten. Recently, in the winding-up of a New York publishing firm, the balance of the first and only edition was purchased by Thomas Whittaker, who will issue the book immediately with the publisher's introduction.

The reports, says the London *Athenæum*, that have been flying about regarding the health of Mr. Louis Stevenson are quite erroneous. He has only had one attack of hemorrhage since he left England. He has found the climate of Sydney rather cold; that is all the foundation for the rumors of ill-health.

A study of "Confucius the Great Teacher" will be issued immediately by Kegan Paul & Co.

The Socialists are not to have things all their own way. Mr. Thomas Mackay is getting together a volume made up of Essays by Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. George Powell, M. P., Hon. Auberon Herbert, and others, the aim of which is to counteract the Socialistic influences of the age. It will be entitled "A Plea for Liberty: a Protest against the Socialistic Tendency of Modern Legislation."

Major Seton Churchill's Life of Gordon, to be published at an early day by Nisbet & Co., London, will contain a good deal of fresh and entertaining matter. The book will be entitled "General Gordon the Christian Hero." The author was a personal friend of Gordon, and their sympathies ran much in the same lines.

Lady Pollock and her son Mr. W. H. Pollock, have written a modern romance in one volume entitled, "The Seal of Fate," which will be published before Christmas.

Almost the last work of Mr. Thorold Rogers was to revise the proof of his lecture on "Holland," for a forthcoming volume to be called "National Life and Thought."

Four substantial volumes are shortly to be published of the correspondence of Lazare Carnot, grandfather of the President of France. Carnot was the war minister of the Revolution and played a great part in the history of France. He was called the Organizer of Victory, and Carlyle has drawn a splendid portrait of him. All the same, it is a question if, so long after the event, people are going to read four stout volumes of his letters.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

THE first number of *The American Home Graphic*, "a spirited, wholesome, high-class monthly journal," is announced to appear in New York about November 1st.

Stories by Rudyard Kipling and unpublished letters of Charles and Mary Lamb have been secured by the *Atlantic Monthly*.

*Far and Near* is the title of a monthly journal to be published by the *Critic* company, N. Y., beginning about the 1st of November. It will be devoted to the interests of wage-earning women. The management will be vested in a committee of which Miss Grace H. Dodge is chairman. The editor is Miss Maria Bowen Chapin, and her assistants are Miss O. M. E. Rowe and Miss Emily Morgan. *Far and Near* will be the accredited organ of the Working Girls' Societies, which have a membership of many thousands.

The *Housekeeper's Weekly*, (Philadelphia : 56 N. 6th St.), announces that Marion Harland has become its editor-in-chief. Her contributions began with the issue of October 18. Mrs. Terhune is so well known and so well appreciated by readers of her sex, for which the *Weekly* is especially designed, that the engagement must be considered a happy stroke on the part of the management. The *Weekly* appears to be the only journal of its class, (at \$1.00 a year), and its contents are particularly vivacious, practical, and pithy.

#### THE DRAMA.

##### MR. MANSFIELD AS "BEAU BRUMMELL."

"BEAU BRUMMELL" is one of those personages of the past about whose name clusters a number of stories more or less apocryphal, but possessing a fascination derived partly from the strongly marked characteristics of the man and partly from the pathos of the final years of his career. That he was the very "glass of fashion and the mould of form" at a time when foppery was rampant, and that his self-conceit reached the highest human pinnacle, are prominent factors in the notoriety which his name has achieved. Not less so is the sad story of his poverty and death in a charity hospital for lunatics.

Of course it is not to be expected that a dramatist, writing a play around such a character, should maintain absolute fidelity to historic fact, but it can be said for Mr. Fitch that, in the four-act comedy presented at the Chestnut street Theatre this week by Mr. Richard Mansfield, he has adhered quite closely enough to the incidents of Brummell's life, and in so doing has produced a work which, with the exception of one piece of bad taste, is admirable. This bad taste is exhibited in the second act, where one of the young bloods of Carlton House is shown in a state of brutal drunkenness. It may be set down as an axiom that the representation of intoxication in high comedy is only tolerable where the sequences and development of the plot make it absolutely necessary. No such necessity exists in the play under notice, and this blemish should be removed in the interest of a work which is too excellent to be so lightly marred.

For Mr. Mansfield it is safe to say that he has done nothing better than *Beau Brummell*; with the exception of the *Baron Chevreuil* he has done nothing half so good. There is in the development of the *Beau's* character, in his perfect *savoir faire*, in his cool effrontery, his innate gallantry, his rigid adhesion to that perverted code of "honor" which starves to pay a gaming debt while ignoring the claims of legitimate creditors, in his perfect command of self and his well-bred disdain, such an exhibition of artistic portrayal as one rarely sees in these days of low comedy and horse-play. The entire refinement of the performance is refreshing, and the quality of the humor altogether acceptable. The well-known incidents of the quarrel with the Prince of Wales and the subsequent revenge of Brummel in asking Sheridan: "Who is your fat friend?" are introduced naturally and well. Not until the last act, however, do we learn the real power of pathos of which the part is susceptible. Mr. Mansfield's treatment of the final scene (an extremely difficult one owing to the lack of all sustaining action) is delicate, and he successfully avoids the main danger of such situations,—the temptation to over-act.

It is doubtful whether students seeking a true picture of London high life in the time of George IV. could find a better object lesson than this excellent play.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

A PARTY of naturalists, under the leadership of Prof. J. T. Rothrock, Professor of Botany in the Biological Department of the University of Pennsylvania, left Philadelphia early in the present week, for a three months' journey among the islands of the West Indies. The expedition is undertaken under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, and is intended to enrich the University museums. The whole chain of the Bahamas will be explored, Dr. Rothrock devoting himself to the flora of the islands, and his associates, Messrs. Bullock and Moore, of the University, and Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, of the Missouri Botanical Gardens, to the collection of other objects of natural history. The party will join their vessel, the *Whitecap*, a yacht of 53 tons burden, at Fernandina, Florida, whence the expedition will sail about November 3. The vessel is well supplied with apparatus for deep-sea dredging as well as for collecting on land. After the work laid out among the Bahamas is accomplished, it is proposed to visit Jamaica and others of the West Indies, and the coast of Yucatan.

Prof. Rothrock was recently in receipt of a communication from the Commissioners of the Paris Exposition, informing him that he had been awarded a silver medal for his exhibit of photographs of American trees, made in the American Forestry division of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Harold W. Topham, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, who led an expedition for the ascent of Mt. St. Elias in 1888, makes a protest against the reports made by the recent expedition under Mr. Russell, as to the height of that mountain. The latter gentleman, as mentioned in THE AMERICAN a few weeks since, gave as a result of his determinations, a height of only 13,500 feet. Mr. Topham believes the mountain to have a height of 19,500 feet. The highest point reached by his party was 11,000 feet; at this point they were obliged to turn back, and the figures 19,500 feet are based upon an estimate of the height of the mountain still to be climbed. Mr. Topham's determination cannot, therefore, be implicitly relied upon.

A measurement of the height of Mt. St. Elias, made by La Pérouse in 1786, gave a height of less than 13,000 feet; Malespina, in 1791, gave 17,851 feet; a measurement made in 1874 under the direction of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, gave a height of 19,464 feet. The latter figures have been generally accepted by geographers, but there are others who consider them too large, and the latest measurement by Mr. Russell seems to confirm this view.

The U. S. National Museum is publishing some interesting reports upon the results of the explorations of the U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, during 1890. The steamer made an exploration of the inland coast waters from California south of Point Conception to Washington. Investigations were also made in the Gulf of California and along the coasts of Alaska and South America. The preliminary report by Mr. Charles H. Gilbert, on the fishes collected by the steamer, contains descriptions of 92 new species. A report on the bird collections made during the expedition, by Mr. Charles H. Townsend, states that a rich field awaits the naturalist who has the opportunity to explore some of the islands of the western coast. Among these are those of the Santa Barbara group, which have been imperfectly explored, and the Revillagigedos group, some of which have never been visited by naturalists.

The report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for 1889 shows that the percentage of successful forecasts has risen from 78.3 in 1887 and 81.6 in 1888, to 83.8 in 1889. Weather signals were supplied to 1,056 stations, and the demand for the weather forecasts has increased. Special attention was given to the height of rivers, for the observation of which there were 70 stations on 26 rivers of the country. A special study was made of the phenomena of cold waves. The chief officer complains that excessive work has been imposed upon those who make weather forecasts, and says that many errors are due to this cause. The chief forecast officer, it is reported, has 49 minutes in the morning and 15 minutes at night for the performance of a very complicated task. The second part of the report contains an essay by Prof. Cleveland Abbé, entitled "Preparatory Studies for Deductive Methods in Storm and Weather Predictions." A study is made of the physical principles which underlie the formation and movements of storms, the main conclusion being that a storm centre moves towards the region where conditions are most favorable to the precipitation of aqueous vapor. The author insists that the main factors in the

phenomena of storm movements are the earth's rotation, gravitation, and solar radiation, while lunar attraction, atmospheric electricity, and magnetic disturbances are relatively unimportant.

Dr. F. J. H. Merrill, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for October, discusses the origin and development of the "Barrier Beaches of the Atlantic Coast," particularly those of the New Jersey coast. The beaches at Sandy Hook, Seven-mile beach, and Holly Beach near Cape May, are described in detail. The first of these is subject to very rapid changes. According to the records of the U. S. Coast Survey, the point advanced northward about one mile, between 1685 and 1885. Its rapid growth is due to a current which flows northward from the vicinity of Manasquan, carrying with it a great quantity of sand removed from the water front of Asbury Park, Long Branch, Seabright, and vicinity. The general movement of Atlantic beaches is, however, to the west, most of them being now underlaid by old salt meadows, in which, at very low tides, the foot-prints of cattle may often be seen. This westward recession, the author says, has in many cases amounted to more than a mile in 200 years.

One of the most interesting and successful lectures delivered at the Leeds meeting of the British Association was one upon "Quartz Fibres," by Prof. C. Vernon Boys, F. R. S. Prof. Boys was the first to discover the use to which quartz fibres may be put in apparatus for the measurement of extremely minute forces. By the discharge of a small arrow tipped with molten quartz, a fibre of any length up to 500 feet may be obtained, of a diameter varying with the velocity of the arrow and the fluidity of the quartz. Fibres of one fifteen-thousandth of an inch in diameter were used by Prof. Boys in apparatus exhibited by him at the lecture, and it is possible to produce threads so fine as to be invisible under a powerful microscope. The strength of the fibres is astonishing, as they carry weights of from 60 to 80 tons to the square inch,—a strength greater than that of ordinary bar steel. They are, moreover, free from the defect which renders spun glass useless as a torsion thread,—namely, the failure to return to the former position after torsion.

Prof. Boys exhibited an instrument called by him the radiometer, in which the quartz fibre is used and which is intended for the measurement of radiant heat. By means of it, radiant heat of low degrees can be measured with a degree of delicacy, certainty, ease, and quickness which has never been equalled. Prof. Boys stated that with an instrument of the degree of delicacy reached in his astronomical apparatus, the heat of a candle more than two miles from the micrometer could certainly be felt. During the delivery of the lecture, the experiment of measuring the heat radiating from a candle placed in front of an upper gallery 70 or 80 feet from the instrument was successfully performed.

#### CURRENT EXCERPTS. DISHONESTY IN TWO DIRECTIONS.

Harper's Weekly.

**T**HIS law to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States provides "that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so." It further prohibits any Senator or Representative or other officer or employé of the United States from soliciting or receiving from any such officer or employé any assessment, subscription, or contribution for political purposes, and it forbids any person whatever from asking or receiving such money in any building or office officially occupied by the United States.

The object of the law is to go to the extreme constitutional limit in preventing the mean and sneaking form of black-mail known as political assessments. Of this law the President has said; "The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation, and be faithfully and vigorously enforced." In his inaugural address he said: "Heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil service law fully and without evasion." In his message of December 3, 1889, he said: "It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to see that the law is executed with firmness and impartiality."

Mr. William Hahn, Chairman of the Republican Committee of Ohio, was lately introduced at a meeting of the Ohio Republican Association in Washington by Chief Clerk Childs, of the Census Bureau, acting Superintendent of the Census, and Mr. Hahn urged the employés to violate the law by giving him money for the Ohio campaign, assuring them "that they need not be afraid of the civil service law, as they could find some means of evading it," and then pathetically enlarged upon "the dishonesty of the Democratic party in Ohio," a strain of remark which, from man urging others to break a good law, must have been very edifying. The Republican employés in the national offices in Philadelphia have been assessed from two and a half to five per cent. of their salaries. This and Mr. Hahn's performance are simply black-mailing. It is money extorted under fear of dismissal. It is an insolent violation of the law, and an open defiance of the President's pledge that the law should be interpreted in a friendly spirit and faithfully enforced. Meanwhile it is very sad, as Mr. Hahn remarks, to observe the dishonesty of the Democrats in Ohio.

#### ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MEN.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Scribner's Magazine.

It is now pretty well established that the American horse is as good as any of his kindred in the world, as is proved not only by the race-course, but by the wonderful cavalry marches made during our civil war, marches in which the sorest part of the contest came upon the mounts of the soldiery. Our ordinary field sports have, except lacrosse, been derived from England. Even base-ball, which appears as a distinctively American game, is but a modification of an English form of sport, which is really of great antiquity. The field sports which we may compare in England and America are the games of ball, in which base-ball, because of our customs, must take the place of cricket and foot-ball, which is identical in the two countries; rifle shooting, rowing, and the ordinary group of athletic sports in which single contestants take part. We may add to this the amusement of sailing, wherein, however, the quality of the structure as well as the nerve and skill in management play an important part.

It is now clear, however, that in them all the American is not a bit behind his trans-Atlantic cousins. The most of the people have the same spontaneous interest in sports as their forefathers, and they pursue them with equal success. It is unnecessary to do so, but we might fairly rest the conclusion as to the undecayed physical vigor of our population on that spontaneous activity of mind without which games are impossible. Among its many beneficial deeds the United States Sanitary Commission did a remarkable service to anthropology by measuring, in as careful a manner as the condition of our knowledge at the time permitted, about 250,000 soldiers of the Federal army.

The records of these measurements are contained in the admirable work of Dr. B. A. Gould, a distinguished astronomer, who collated the observations and presented them in a great volume. Similar measurements exist which present us with the physical status of something like an equally large number of European soldiers, particularly those of the British army. From Dr. Gould's careful discussion of these statistics, it appears that the American man is on the whole quite as well developed as those who fill the ranks of European armies.

#### POINTS IN THE CAMPAIGN.

MR. LOCKWOOD'S LETTER TO MR. GARRETT.

**M**Y DEAR SIR: You were Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and I one of your colleagues. We battled side by side for purity in politics and honest government for years, until the Committee disbanded. Since then I have not taken part in political matters, except to vote for the candidates of the Republican party, as a rule, including Mr. Harrison for President.

You have again entered actively into politics, and I perused your published letters with surprise. Your speech of last night, which is not reported in full in some of the newspapers, has induced me to write to say that I differ widely from you in both your conclusions and the reasons for them and that I propose to vote for Robert E. Pattison for Governor.

I feel that this campaign has now reached a point where it would be cowardly not to speak out upon the moral and political issues involved. Either I or you have changed our views, and, in order that the people of this State who believe in reform and who have not carefully studied the evidence may not be deceived, and that they may act intelligently, I beg to make you the following proposition: I will publicly debate the issues of this campaign for Governor with you, in the Academy of Music or Horticultural Hall of this city, or, if they cannot be obtained, in any other large hall, any evening before the election, and, in order to expedite matters, offer to divide the time equally, to answer any ten questions from you during the debate, provided you will answer as many from me. Tickets of admission to be divided equally between us. The chairman to be any of the following gentlemen: Senators Quay or Cameron; Charles E. Warburton, of the *Evening Telegraph*; Clayton McMichael, of the *North American*; James H. Lambert, of the *Press*; Robert Purvis, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, Hampton L. Carson, William V. McKean, George W. Childs, A. K. McClure, your brother, John B. Garrett, or our mutual friend, Postmaster John Field, or Postmaster-General John Wanamaker. It being understood, however, that the Chairman is briefly to explain the object of the meeting, maintain order, and not to enter into the debate.

Now, my dear Mr. Garrett, should you desire any different arrangements please let me know what they are and I will try to accommodate you. All I want is to meet you publicly on this question, in order that the whole truth may go before the people.

Yours, respectfully,  
E. DUNBAR LOCKWOOD.

Philadelphia, October 25, 1890.

[Mr. Garrett replied to this letter, declining for himself to undertake the proposed discussion, on account of not being a ready speaker, and defining his position as a supporter of Mr. Delamater. Several other letters then passed, resulting as it appears, in an agreement that Mr. George S. Graham, District Attorney of this county, should take Mr. Garrett's place.]

#### MR. QUAY'S COURSE IN HIS OWN COUNTY.

Philadelphia Times.

THERE is a dead-lock in the Republican conference of the Washington and Beaver district for Senator. Beaver, Quay's county, presents Mr. White, who is Quay's man, and Washington insists upon Col. Hawkins.

All efforts to harmonize the Republicans on one candidate were suddenly ended by Senator Quay's declaration—"It must be White or a Democrat." Hawkins proposed arbitration, but it was rejected under Quay's proclamation that "it must be White or a Democrat," and the Republican County Committee of Washington decided on Saturday to print Hawkins's name on the county ticket as the Republican candidate.

The Quay committee of Beaver county will present White's name on the party ticket for that county, and the inevitable result will be that "it

must be White or a Democrat," and it will be a Democrat. William B. Dunlap is the Democratic nominee, and he will be the next Senator, because "it must be White or a Democrat."

Senator Quay's Congressional district, composed of the four strong Republican counties of Beaver, Butler, Lawrence, and Mercer, has two Republican candidates, one of whom (McDowell) was given the nomination for spot cash and the other (Phillips) was opposed to Delamater until Quay made him his candidate for Congress. There, as in the Senatorial district, "it must be Phillips or a Democrat," and Gillespie, Democrat, is likely to be Senator Quay's immediate Representative in the next Congress.

These are interesting object lessons for Republicans of Pennsylvania who are tempted to bolt the party ticket because their sincere convictions demand it. If Senator Quay must have his obedient Republican servant for Senator, or a Democrat, and must have his Republican servant for Congress or a Democrat in his own district, why may not any Republican prefer a Democrat to Quay's candidate for Governor?

#### THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington Correspondence Boston Journal, (Rep.).

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. There is a great deal of enthusiasm on the part of the Republicans at the Congressional headquarters here, and there is by no means so much enthusiasm manifested at the Democratic headquarters. The Republicans have information from the West which leads them to believe that the Democratic predictions will prove false, and that there will be an overwhelming Republican triumph in the Western States where the Democrats had hoped to make substantial gain. There is no longer any talk among the Democrats of carrying the State of Illinois. The fair-minded Democratic leaders admit that they have been very greatly disappointed in the campaign by Governor Palmer in Illinois, and they do not look to see a single gain of a Congressman, and the most enthusiastic of them has not the faintest notion that the Democrats will elect the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Farwell.

The Republicans are more confident now than they ever have been that they will secure the next House of Representatives. When they entered the campaign they did not have that confidence. The Democrats were so over-confident of their own success that several candidates for the different offices of the House entered the field and have been endeavoring to secure votes for themselves. A significant indication of the despondency at the Democratic headquarters is the fact that these candidates for offices under the House have lost their buoyancy and no longer speak of their ability to carry the election.

WEBB.

Washington Correspondence Philadelphia Ledger.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. This, the closing week of the Congressional campaign, finds both the National Committees here decidedly enthusiastic over their party prospects. At the Republican headquarters confidence can be found on every hand. They are receiving daily reports from all the doubtful districts, and they are of such import that the leaders confidently predict a Republican majority of at least 10 in the next house. They expect to hold their own in New York and Pennsylvania, lose some seats in Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, and the South, but make decided gains in Indiana, Missouri, West Virginia, and Virginia. The Democratic Committee is, if anything, more confident than the Republicans. They claim the next House by not less than 15, and even hint at 40 majority. They are counting on big gains in Ohio and throughout the South, and of capturing from three to five districts in New York, and at least the Osborne and Townsend districts in Pennsylvania. They also have hopes of defeating Congressmen Atkinson and Scranton, of Pennsylvania, but of these two districts they are not at all confident. Regarding the supposed gains in Pennsylvania they are counting a great deal on the hope that Senator Quay may trade off some of the Republican Congressmen in order to gain votes for Delamater.

Philadelphia Press (Rep.) Estimate.

The present House of Representatives comprised, when elected, 325 members, of whom 164 were Republicans and 161 Democrats. Five new members, all Republicans, have since been elected from the new States of South Dakota (2), North Dakota (1), Washington (1), and Montana (1).

The next House of Representatives will comprise 332 members. The Republicans will have to poll a larger vote even than in 1888, when President Harrison was elected, to retain control of the House, for reasons already given.

The following table shows the House as it is now divided between the two parties, and as it may be after March 4, 1891. The figures do not express all that the Republicans hope, nor reflect what the Democrats confidentially claim, but they give the intelligent and nearly impartial estimates of the *Press* correspondents in all the States. [The table furnished in connection with this statement by the *Press*, shows the probable election of 169 Democrats and 163 Republicans.]

#### REPUBLICAN FUNDS SCARCE AT WASHINGTON.

Washington Correspondent Boston Journal, (Rep.).

A striking point about the situation is that the Republicans have had practically no money to conduct their campaign. It has been with the greatest difficulty that they have secured money enough to pay for the ordinary campaign documents. They have distributed a large amount of documents of various kinds, but it is a fact that some of the members of the Congressional Committee as individuals have paid for the printing of a considerable number of them, and that there was no considerable fund out of which the expenses of the campaign have been defrayed.

#### PROBABLE EXPLANATION OF THE SCARCITY.

Philadelphia Despatch to Pottsville Chronicle, (Dem.).

The Republicans throughout the United States who have been contributing funds to the National Republican Committee have done so under the impression that they were helping the Republican party, whereas they were

really contributing to the support of Quay, or its downfall. A large sum of money has been raised from the Republicans to pay the expenses of the Congressional campaign, but little of it has reached its destination.

Here in Philadelphia it is an open secret that this money has been squandered for Quay's own personal benefit, and the Continental Hotel has been the disbursing bureau.

Pennsylvania has received through Quay's favoritism at least one-fourth of all the money that has been raised for the Congressional elections. There was a large reserve fund in the national committee's treasury three months ago. This was intended for emergencies. When it became apparent that a vast majority of the Republicans were opposed to the nomination of Delamater, Quay found it easy to convince himself that the emergency had arrived. A large part of the surplus was distributed to the county chairman and the deputy assistant bosses throughout the State to defeat General Hastings and secure the nomination of Delamater. Since the nomination has been made Andrews has been squandering the funds which he has received with a reckless prodigality. The clearances of the Continental Hotel have been pretty nearly as large as those of the average bank. He has a fund estimated at a quarter of a million of dollars to draw upon, but this has been exhausted some weeks.

#### QUAY THE REAL CANDIDATE.

Letter to Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge, Oct. 25.

I THINK had you been present, as I was, at the Republican meeting at the Academy of Music last evening you would have seen that, notwithstanding the efforts of some of the Republican leaders to have it appear that the vindication of Mr. Quay is not an issue of the present campaign, others of their leaders and thousands of their constituents do not so understand it.

One of the speakers, Mr. Philip C. Garrett, in taking issue with the Lincoln Independents, and claiming that Mr. Quay was not a factor in the campaign put this question: "For whom do you vote on election day? For Senator Quay?" "Yes!" was the immediate response all over the house, followed by cries "Quay! Quay! Quay!"

Mr. Garrett was evidently much disconcerted at this unlooked-for response, as were many others who sat on the platform near him. He had unwittingly (to borrow the language of another) "cut the string which let the cat out of the bag," for no longer to be suppressed, at every subsequent mention of the name of Quay the cheering was loud and enthusiastic.

In the latter part of the evening, and especially during the eloquent address of District Attorney Graham, who commented with approval upon the political career of the "Junior Senator," cheer upon cheer followed every mention of his name, until at length it became prolonged and vociferous. Mr. Graham evidently knew his audience and accepted the situation which earlier in the evening Mr. Garrett had been so unprepared to recognize.

Not all the cheering that was brought out by every reference to the McKinley tariff, or even to the martyred Lincoln, brought out half the cheering that was aroused by every reference to Mr. Quay.

Thus was the curtain lifted and the true inwardness of the Delamater campaign discovered. I only wish that every honest Republican throughout the State had been present to witness this object lesson.

Very truly yours,

JOSHUA L. BAILY.

#### "BLOCKS OF FIVE" IN CHESTER COUNTY.

Secret Circulars sent out by Quay-Delamater Chairmen.

HEADQUARTERS CHESTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, }  
WEST CHESTER, Pa., 10th mo. 6, 1890.

Dear Sir:—Will you please send me at the earliest possible moment after you obtain the same *A List of Democratic Workingmen* (by this I mean all who follow manual occupation) in your district? This will add to the work already given you, but it is a very important matter and the results accruing therefrom will compensate you for the labor involved.

*The names of Democrats only are wanted.* Very respectfully,

W. P. SNYDER, Chairman.

[Mr. Snyder was nominated for the Legislature soon after he had issued this circular, and was succeeded by Joseph H. Baldwin.]

HEADQUARTERS CHESTER COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE, }

WEST CHESTER, Pa., 10th mo. 13th, 1890.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly make a list of the *Democratic laborers in your election district* and forward the same without delay?

We will be greatly obliged to you if you will give this your *immediate attention.*

Very respectfully,

Jos. H. BALDWIN, Chairman.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

POEMS. By Edna Dean Proctor. Pp. 257. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

VERSES ALONG THE WAY. By Mary Elizabeth Blake. Pp. 162. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL. By James Russell Lowell. With Designs by E. H. Garrett. Pp. 48. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A RUSSIAN JOURNEY. By Edna Dean Proctor. Revised edition, with Prelude. Pp. 320. \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE PACIFIC COAST SCENIC TOUR. By Henry T. Finck. Pp. 309. \$2.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE SATIRES OF JUVENAL. Edited by Thomas B. Lindsay, Ph. D. (Appleton's Classical Series). Pp. 226. \$—. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: American Book Co.

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## Week of November 3d.

BROAD STREET THEATRE: Rosina Vokes in Repertoire.  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE: Steele Mackay's Sensational Drama "Money Mad."  
 CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE: Bronson Howard's Military Play "Shenandoah."  
 ARCH STREET THEATRE: Mestayer's Comedians, "The Grab Bag."  
 WALNUT STREET THEATRE: Lotta in Musical Comedy, "Ina."  
 NEW PARK THEATRE: Mlle Rhea in "Josephine."  
 CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE: Marie Tempest in "The Red Hussar."

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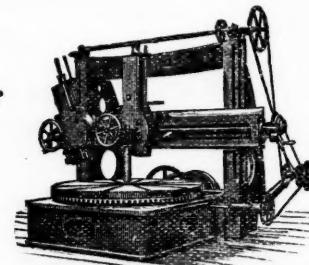
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